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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In connection with the September review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the present report responds to the request of the Member States to the Secretary-General, contained in General Assembly resolution 62/272, that he submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as in the implementation of that resolution.

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (see General Assembly resolution 60/288, annex), adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in September 2006, continues to provide the strategic framework and practical guidance on joint efforts of the international community to counter terrorism.

2. Since terrorism is a global challenge that requires a global and integrated response, efforts to address this problem comprehensively and collectively are crucial to the advancement of international peace and security.

3. On 4 and 5 September 2008, the General Assembly held its first review of the implementation of the Strategy and adopted resolution 62/272. In that resolution the Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to the Strategy and its implementation and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fourth session, a report on progress made in its implementation, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as in the implementation of the resolution. The second biennial review will be held on 8 September 2010. The review, and the interventions of the Member States therein, will provide an opportunity to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategy since September 2008.

4. Since the adoption of the Strategy, Member States, entities of the United Nations system and other participating organizations, including regional and other relevant organizations, have invested significantly in the implementation of its four pillars:

(a) Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;

(b) Measures to prevent and combat terrorism;

(c) Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard;

(d) Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

5. As underlined in the Strategy and in General Assembly resolution 62/272, the responsibility for its implementation rests primarily with Member States, while the important role the United Nations plays in facilitating coherence in the implementation of the Strategy and in providing assistance is also recognized. The entities of the United Nations system and other participating organizations continue to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy through their individual efforts under their respective mandates and work programmes, as well as through collective activities with partners and by participating in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

6. The membership of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force now includes 30 entities, some of which focus their activities on terrorism, while others have expertise on conflict prevention and resolution, non-proliferation, disarmament, education, cultural and interreligious dialogue, human rights, refugee protection and asylum, peacekeeping, health and other issues — a range of experience that allows the entities of the United Nations system and relevant participating organizations to support Member States in the equal and comprehensive implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy. It also promotes

synergies and information-sharing and allows each entity to maximize its comparative advantage.

7. The Task Force has been working on cross-cutting areas of work where implementation of the Strategy requires cooperation across several system entities and provides added value. Specific initiatives include preventing and resolving conflict, supporting victims of terrorism, protecting human rights while countering terrorism, strengthening the protection of vulnerable targets, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, tackling the financing of terrorism, responding to and providing protection from attacks using weapons of mass destruction, countering the appeal of terrorism and integrating assistance for countering terrorism.

8. The present report provides highlights of progress made by the entities of the United Nations system and relevant participating organizations in their efforts to support the implementation of the Strategy. The report also suggests additional measures by which the United Nations, in particular through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, can further strengthen the implementation of the Strategy.

9. The report has benefited from inputs from Member States and regional and other relevant organizations. The full picture of progress will emerge at the September review when Member States, as well as regional and other relevant organizations, will share measures adopted within the framework of the Strategy, assess achievements to date and identify areas that need strengthened cooperation.

II. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

10. In adopting the Strategy, Member States resolved to take measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged and unresolved conflicts, forced displacement, dehumanization of victims of terrorism, lack of rule of law, violation of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance.

Preventing and resolving conflict

11. The Strategy recognizes that the peaceful resolution of conflicts would contribute to strengthening global efforts against terrorism, and therefore calls for the strengthening and making the best use of the capacities of the United Nations in areas such as conflict prevention, mediation, rule of law, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

12. As the lead United Nations department for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the Department of Political Affairs continues to undertake a wide range of activities to reduce violent conflicts around the world. The Department has strengthened and increased its field presence and its capacity at Headquarters, making it better equipped and more able to monitor and address political and socio-economic conditions that can give rise to terrorism. For example, within the framework of the Strategy, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia has adopted as one priority area in its programme of action (January 2009 to

December 2011) the work of assisting the Governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in responding more proactively to cross-border threats such as terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

13. The working group on preventing and resolving conflicts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which is led by the Department of Political Affairs, has undertaken efforts to integrate counter-terrorism objectives into the long-standing work conducted by the entities of the United Nations system on the prevention and resolution of conflicts. In collaboration with Member States, the working group has developed an initiative to help implement the Strategy in Central Asia. The initiative is coordinated by the working group and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. The initiative, based on three expert-level meetings and finalized at a concluding ministerial summit, will focus on assisting the Governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, enhance capacity-building and prepare a regional action plan on the implementation of the Strategy. The Working Group is considering replicating the initiative in other regions.

14. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to promote effective, fair and accountable criminal justice systems, public safety and the establishment of the rule of law. The justice and corrections components of United Nations peacekeeping operations have assisted national authorities in post-conflict settings in order to restore, rebuild and reform their judicial, legal and corrections systems. The Department also assists national authorities with the establishment of effective, fair and accountable security institutions through its development of guidance and programmes in security sector reform. In addition, the police components of the Department have supported community-based policing, increasing the responsiveness of host-State police services and promoting public safety and access to justice. They also have played an important part in electoral processes by supporting democratic political systems.

Supporting victims and engaging civil society

15. As part of the plan of action for the implementation of the Strategy, Member States strive to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to foster the involvement of civil society in a global campaign against terrorism and for its condemnation. As a first concrete step to support Member States in this commitment, the Secretary-General convened a symposium on supporting victims of terrorism on 9 September 2008. For the first time ever at the global level, victims, Governments, experts and civil society came together to give victims a human face and an identity, to discuss concrete steps to assist victims in coping with their experiences and to share best practices and highlight measures already taken to support and empower victims. Following the symposium, a report was issued in all six official languages of the Organization summarizing the key themes discussed and presenting a set of recommendations made by the participants.

16. The Task Force working group on supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism is undertaking a set of follow-up actions, including: (a) the development of a web-portal that can be used as a forum for victims, experts, Government officials, service providers and civil society to share information, resources and best practices on supporting victims of terrorism; (b) the development of a study of best

practices for providing financial support to victims of terrorism; (c) the office of the Task Force has supported the establishment of the Global Survivors Network and is collaborating with it and the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation on a series of projects to support victims, beginning with a media training programme for victims of terrorism; and (d) compilation of a study on the rights of victims of terrorism based on an upcoming expert workshop.

17. In response to the call made by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/168, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is focusing attention on the legal needs of victims of terrorism during criminal justice procedures, including the provision upon request, of technical assistance for building the legal and judicial capacity of Member States with regard to the related criminal justice aspects. A specialized technical assistance tool is currently under preparation, drawing on the outcome of an expert group meeting which was held in Vienna in May 2010.

18. In May 2009, a diplomatic conference under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted two new air law conventions that set out international compensation and liability rules for damage caused by aircraft to third parties, including damage caused by unlawful interference involving aircraft.[1] In addition, the International Civil Aviation Compensation Fund was created in order to provide compensation to victims of a terrorist attack.

19. Following the need, as highlighted by many Member States, to start to engage more closely with civil society in various parts of the world and to provide better linkage between the activities of the Task Force and civil society entities, the United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), in coordination with the Task Force office, is exploring possibilities for improving engagement with civil society and raising public awareness about the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy worldwide.

Preventing and addressing human rights violations and discrimination

20. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has continued to provide support to the various United Nations human rights mechanisms as they execute their standard-setting and monitoring duties, and extended its field presence, which contributes in assisting national authorities to establish and improve effective mechanisms to protect human rights. OHCHR has also contributed to the understanding of human rights issues through research, analysis, the development of methodological tools and training. The Office is currently pursuing six key thematic strategies: countering discrimination; combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society; pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty; protecting human rights in the context of migration; protecting human rights in the context of armed conflict, violence and insecurity; and strengthening human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law.

[1] The Convention on Compensation for Damage to Third Parties resulting from Acts of Unlawful Interference Involving Aircraft and the Convention on Compensation for Damage Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties.

Education

21. The Strategy encourages education and public awareness programmes involving all sectors of society. In particular, it calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to play a key role, notably through increased intercultural and inter-faith dialogue and as well as dialogue with civil society and Governments.

22. UNESCO has a strong intersectoral mandate to advance peace and security through education, science, culture, communication and information, all of which contribute to mainstreaming of a culture of peace. Engagement may include: (a) advice for the development of educational policies and strategies that promote quality education, including human rights education, gender equality, intercultural dialogue, tolerance and mutual respect and a culture of peace and non-violence; (b) revision of curricula, textbooks and other learning materials with the aim of removing misinformation or embedded prejudices or stereotypes; and (c) development of pedagogical resources and manuals supportive of the above.

23. In its resolution 62/90, the General Assembly declared 2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. The international year was launched at UNESCO headquarters on 18 February 2010, with the convening of a High-level Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures. The year is being used by local and national Governments, institutions, organizations and individuals to undertake numerous projects to create rapprochement or to enhance mutual understanding between individuals, groups and cultures around the world, including several projects for national reconciliation and peacebuilding.

24. In October 2009, UNESCO published a report entitled "Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue", an in-depth analysis of cultural diversity. In January 2010, UNESCO launched its "Global Monitoring Report on Education for All", which focuses on reaching the marginalized, providing important statistics and analysis of the status of communities not achieving literacy or quality education and the consequences thereof.

25. In October 2008, UNESCO co-organized a youth forum in Copenhagen on "Education for Intercultural Understanding and Dialogue". In October 2009, another youth forum was held, resulting in recommendations on promoting youth-focused partnerships for the provision of alternatives to violence as a means of solving conflicts and ensuring that youth have appropriate opportunity to express their feelings. In September 2009, in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, an international youth conference on "The Role of Youth to Establish Peace: Towards a Future World without Violent Radicalization". In addition, through its Power of Peace Network, UNESCO engages young people from all over the world to take part in cross-national, online dialogue.

26. UNESCO facilitates a network of chairs on intercultural and interreligious dialogue, within academic centres, in order to foster educational exchanges among students and researchers. There are now 31 university chairs participating in this initiative. Recent actions include interreligious meetings, the most recent of which was held in June 2009.

27. In the same vein, UNICRI, in collaboration with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, developed a project on youth consultative committees for intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean, which is intended to support the

establishment of national youth consultative committees representing the diverse national cultural and/or religious compositions of the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean basin. The first step in implementing this three-year project is a mapping exercise on existing youth-led and youth-service organizations in the region. In parallel, a review of existing policies and youth consultative processes regarding the prevention of extremism and radicalization is being undertaken.

28. As part of its continuing efforts to promote dialogue, respect, tolerance and cultural diversity, the Department of Public Information organized an "unlearning intolerance" seminar series aimed at examining different manifestations of intolerance and discussing solutions through education and access to information. The Department also organized a meeting in June 2009 on countering hate messages through cyberspace.

29. The Task Force office is collaborating with the People's Friendship University of the Russian Federation in the development of educational programmes on countering terrorism. It participated in a workshop on "Partnership between States, business and civil society to counter terrorism: practice, research and education", which was co-organized by the University and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. In follow-up to the workshop, the Task Force office has facilitated contact between the University and UNICRI on the development of a curriculum on counter-terrorism.

Development and social inclusion

30. The Strategy reiterates the pursuit and reinforcement of development and social inclusion agendas, recognizing, for example, that youth employment could reduce marginalization and the subsequent influence of extremism on the recruitment of members for terrorist networks.

31. The analytical, consensus-building and operational work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in promoting development for all is essential for addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. This is especially evident in the Department's work to support the understanding of the root causes of inequality and poverty, social exclusion, youth unemployment, environmental threats and deficits in public administration.

32. The Department is undertaking multiple projects to achieve the following goals: (a) addressing the impacts of migration on gender equality, discrimination, racism and other forms of intolerance, and advocating the adoption of enhanced approaches; (b) improving skills and providing tools for the advancement of women, and eliminating violence against women; (c) increasing the capacities of countries emerging from conflict to design and implement sustainable development strategies to improve the likelihood of sustainable peace; (d) enhancing capacities of African Governments to evaluate and implement national youth policies; (e) dealing with gaps in the national criminal justice systems relating to human trafficking; (f) enhancing the capacity of local governments to advance development goals; (g) promoting partnerships between Governments and civil society in conflict-torn countries of the Middle Eastern region in order to alleviate poverty and generate employment.

33. The Department is also undertaking projects on public administration, including: (a) strengthening the rule of law, modernizing the judicial sector and

developing a strategy of resource mobilization, civil service reform and capacity-building in Togo; (b) a public sector reconfiguration strategy and a decentralization policy and strategy in Rwanda; (c) a situation analysis and design of a public administration system and strategy in Kosovo; (d) a public administration strategy in Timor-Leste; (e) civil service reform, building the capacity of public sector leadership, support for the design of a national strategy for effective decentralization and strengthening of the capacities of the national and provincial parliaments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; (f) capacity development for decentralized governance, including the civil service and leadership in Chad; and (g) civil service and leadership capacity-building in Guinea-Bissau.

34. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate holds meetings with the local office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during its visits to Member States in order to explore areas for possible follow-up and coordination. This engagement is particularly valuable in respect of States that have adopted holistic counter-terrorism strategies, including measures to address social and economic development. In the course of its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), the Directorate also continued to gather information on measures taken to prohibit incitement to commit terrorism, combat violent extremism and enhance cultural dialogue.

35. Within its broad mandate on promoting peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa has taken several initiatives to ensure that the African perspectives are adequately reflected in the United Nations counter-terrorism agenda in New York. In that context, the Office also convened an expert group meeting on "African perspectives on international terrorism" in Addis Ababa in June 2009 to help raise awareness and promote the implementation of the Strategy in Africa by identifying and publicizing Africa's special needs and priorities.

Countering the appeal of terrorism

36. In September 2008, the Task Force's Working Group on Addressing Radicalization and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism produced an inventory of State programmes. The report included inputs from 34 Member States on their programmes and policies on counter-radicalization. The Working Group concluded its work in November 2008.

37. In June 2010, UNICRI opened the "Centre on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism". The Centre will establish a searchable web-based database containing information about different projects, programmes and policies pursued by Governments to counter the appeal of terrorism; produce an annual analytical report based on non-reserved information provided by Member States; organize a series of regional and interregional round tables that will gather a select group of counter-terrorism practitioners and other relevant stakeholders; and convene an international conference at the end of the pilot phase. The Centre, run in close coordination with the Task Force office, is based at the UNICRI Lab's office on "Dialogue and innovation" in Lucca, Italy.

38. In addition, the Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and the Department of Public Information are undertaking a film project on repentant terrorists in order to explain both to vulnerable communities and to the public at large the processes that may lead an individual to

terrorism, as well as to highlight the negative consequences of such an action. Three countries are actively engaged in the project so far: Algeria, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.

39. The 1267 (1999) Monitoring Team is also conducting a project to examine the comparative advantages of rehabilitation and countering-extremism programmes run by certain States, with the purpose to offer examples and lessons learned to countries that are considering similar action.

III. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

40. In the Strategy, Member States resolved to undertake relevant measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular, by denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to the desired impact of their attacks.

Enhancing legal and international instruments

41. The Office of Legal Affairs continues to provide substantive support to the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210, which is elaborating a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. While some progress has been made, it should be noted that differences still remain, in particular, on the scope of application of the draft convention. The Ad Hoc Committee held its fourteenth session in April 2010, during which Member States continued to exchange views on possible ways forward. Further interactions are expected to continue in the context of a working group of the Sixth Committee during the Assembly's sixty-fifth session.

42. The Secretary-General remains the depositary for five existing counter-terrorism instruments: (a) the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973 (173 parties, 7 States since 2008); (b) the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979 (167 parties, 3 States since 2008); (c) the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997 (164 parties, 10 States since 2008); (d) the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999 (172 parties, 12 States since 2008); and (e) the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005 (67 parties, 37 States since 2008). The Office continues to promote adherence to the five instruments through training seminars at United Nations Headquarters and at the regional level. The 2010 treaty event will include focus on increasing ratification of and accession to the counter-terrorism instruments under United Nations auspices.

43. The Strategy calls for Member States to consider becoming parties without delay to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has continued to assist Member States with the ratification and implementation of the Convention and its three protocols by providing technical assistance for the necessary domestic legislation and the establishment of new frameworks for mutual legal assistance, extradition and law enforcement cooperation. Given the increasingly complex nature of the terrorist threat, the Office on Drugs and Crime is formulating more comprehensive packages of technical assistance that encompass terrorism prevention activities, criminal justice, anti-corruption and transnational organized crime. Such actions are fully

integrated into the regional and national programmes of the Office, including through its 25 field offices.

44. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the 1267 (1999) Monitoring Team and the Security Council 1540 (2004) Expert Group continued to work together to enhance the capacities of Member States for effective implementation of relevant resolutions, including on the implementation of a common strategy to work with international, regional and subregional organizations, to exchange information and to conduct joint regional workshops to assist Member States on submitting responses to the three Committees of the Security Council.

45. The Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate continue to play a key role in providing assessments of existing counter-terrorism capacities of Member States. The Executive Directorate, on behalf of the Committee, monitors and promotes the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States through the preliminary implementation assessments it has prepared for 192 Member States and through country visits. Since July 2008, 123 States have submitted information to the Executive Directorate containing updates on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Executive Directorate has conducted 27 visits to Member States, bringing the total number of States visited to 55.

46. In order to enhance the awareness of Member States about the progress made and the remaining challenges in combating terrorism worldwide, the Executive Directorate has updated and published its global implementation survey of the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by all Member States, in the fields of legislation, international cooperation, financial law and practice, law enforcement, border control and small arms. The Executive Directorate has also developed a technical guide on resolution 1373 (2001), issued in January 2010, in order to assist Member States in their efforts to implement it.

47. The Strategy encourages efforts to improve the transparency and accountability of procedures for placing individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban on, and for removing them from, the consolidated list of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The 1267 (1999) Monitoring Team, with support from the Office of Legal Affairs on ensuring due process, has assisted in the review of all names conducted by the Committee. In addition, the Team has prepared summaries of the reasons for listing individuals and entities, in close consultation with the States that have designated them. In addition, in June 2010, the Secretary-General appointed an ombudsperson, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009), to assist the 1267 (1999) Committee in its consideration of delisting requests received from individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council against Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

48. The 1267 (1999) Monitoring Team also works closely with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to enhance the quantity, quality and distribution of special notices issued by INTERPOL and by the Security Council concerning individuals and entities subject to sanctions. To date, such special notices have been published on more than 330 individuals and 30 entities.

Responding to attacks using weapons of mass destruction and denying illicit trafficking

49. In adopting the Strategy, Member States invited the United Nations to improve coordination in planning a response to an attack using nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons or materials so that Member States can receive adequate assistance. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks convened its first workshop on "International response and mitigation of a terrorist attack using nuclear and radiological weapons or materials", which was hosted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna in March 2010. The workshop contributed to fostering better understanding of existing capabilities and current international cooperation and coordination mechanisms. A report will be produced on the coordination of the United Nations system entities and other participating organizations in the event of a nuclear terrorist attack. The Working Group plans to implement similar projects on chemical and biological weapons.

50. In the Strategy, Member States resolved to strengthen coordination and cooperation in combating crimes that might be connected with terrorism, including illicit arms trade and the smuggling of potentially deadly materials. In support of this purpose, the IAEA's Illicit Trafficking Database has expanded to 108 Member States and 1 non-member State. By 31 December 2009, States had reported or confirmed 1,801 incidents on the database. The information on the database demonstrates the need for improved measures to detect, control and secure nuclear and other radioactive material.

51. In addition, UNODC, in close cooperation with IAEA, organizes legislative drafting workshops and subregional and regional capacity-building workshops and prepares specialized tools on the international legal framework for combating nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism.

52. The World Customs Organization provides a technical platform for the implementation of regional and global operational enforcement activities, in particular on preventing proliferation of materials that may be used for weapons of mass destruction.

53. UNICRI has conducted a risk assessment of illicit trafficking of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials and weapons in the Euro-Asian region, collecting and analysing data from 25 countries. It has also developed with partners a pilot knowledge management system in South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus region, with the aim of improving information exchange and developing durable cooperation to prevent such trafficking. UNICRI intends to replicate the system in North Africa and the Middle East.

54. In July 2009, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNODC, the United Nations Office for West Africa and INTERPOL launched a joint West Africa Coast Initiative in support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) action plan against transnational organized crime. The initiative aims to enhance regional cooperation and develop specialized police capacity. It is expected to promote crime analysis and information sharing, as well as a cohesive political approach to transnational organized crime in the region.

55. In the Strategy, the United Nations system was invited to develop, together with Member States, a single comprehensive database on biological incidents. In

addition, the Secretary-General was encouraged to update the roster of experts and laboratories and the technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of alleged use.

56. Beginning in 2008, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has been developing its Biological Incident Database and has provided secure web-based access to interested Member States. Member States are encouraged to use the database on a trial basis. Following a briefing to Member States in March 2009, the Office published a paper entitled "Developing a biological incident database".

57. INTERPOL has worked closely with the Office for Disarmament Affairs in the development of its biocrimes database, which will gather information relating to biological cases in which criminal intent is identified and/or where lessons can be drawn, such as biocrimes, acts of bioterrorism, hoaxes and "grey area" incidents. It will contain practical information and standard operating procedures for law enforcement officers handling biocrime incidents.

58. INTERPOL has also conducted a series of train-the-trainer sessions and table-top exercises, bringing together officials from police, public health, customs and crisis management/response, and has developed a new training manual for national trainers, as well as a fellowship programme to equip police officers with the capacity to develop bioterrorism prevention and response strategies in their own countries.

59. The Office for Disarmament Affairs, together with Member States, has strengthened the Secretary-General's mechanism for the investigation of alleged use of biological weapons by expanding the roster of experts and laboratories capable of carrying out fact-finding missions to investigate reports of the possible use. The first training course for experts from the roster, hosted by the Government of Sweden in 2009, resulted in the establishment of a core team of experts trained to perform such missions. The World Health Organization (WHO) provides technical support to the Office for Disarmament Affairs for the improvement of the mechanism by updating the roster of experts, providing equipment and support for that training and updating and refining the relevant technical manuals and procedures.

60. The WHO Global Alert and Response Section is addressing the issue of interface between security and public health. Among its other duties, the Section is responsible for establishing procedures to guide public health responses to potential events and to address health and security concerns at mass gatherings.

61. At the international level, a round-the-clock system of alert and response operations detects international public health events and performs risk assessments of the public health implications of these events. The system is constantly being tested, both through annual exercises and during real events, in order to optimize operational performance and the effectiveness of collaboration with international partners.

62. Through its network of laboratories and technical institutions, including the network of WHO collaborating centres and other informal "virtual" clinical, laboratory, epidemiological and poison centre networks, WHO has rapid access to a range of specialized scientific expertise. Standards and training on laboratory biosafety and biosecurity are being disseminated in all WHO regions to encourage safe use, transport and storage of biological materials, minimizing the risk of their diversion for malicious use. WHO is also exploring the public health issues

surrounding the potential risks of accidentally or deliberately misusing life sciences research and is developing guidance, as well as a self-assessment questionnaire, on responsible life sciences research. In addition, WHO is working in collaboration with the European Union and other partners to strengthen biorisk management and laboratory practices to provide protection against biological risks.

63. WHO is strengthening its stockpiles of vaccines and treatments for disease-specific risks, such as smallpox, is exploring the possibility of a new global stockpile for radio-nuclear and chemical emergencies and has developed and refined internal standard operating procedures to respond to intentionally caused outbreaks and emergencies.

64. In 2009, UNICRI, in collaboration with the European Commission, initiated a project on present and future security implications of advances in biotechnology, with a focus on the dual-use potential of synthetic biology and nanobiotechnology. A similar collaboration is also planning to create chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centres of excellence, with the aim of assisting States in developing a comprehensive strategy for the mitigation of risk in these areas.

Countering the financing of terrorism

65. In the Strategy, States are encouraged to implement the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing promulgated by the Financial Action Task Force, while recognizing that States may require assistance in doing so.

66. Since 2009, UNODC's global programme against money-laundering, proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism has delivered national financial investigation training courses in Kyrgyzstan, Egypt, Cambodia, Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania, focusing on investigation skills and fostering close working relationships between police and prosecutors. Courses on financial analysis were held in Viet Nam, Burkina Faso, Albania, Colombia, India and Morocco to develop knowledge and skills in this area.

67. Since July 2008, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has published 13 assessment reports (Djibouti, Comoros, Mauritius, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Paraguay, Palau, Mexico, Cape Verde, Austria, Armenia, Germany and the island of Guernsey) that focus on national compliance with standards on money-laundering and crime and the financing of terrorism and identify shortcomings. Preparations are under way for assessment missions to the Netherlands (June-July 2010), Maldives (October 2010), Kuwait (October 2010), Afghanistan and Albania.

68. In 2009, IMF began implementing its new model for externally funded technical assistance delivery by embarking upon a full programme of bilateral assistance on activities related to money-laundering and crime and the financing of terrorism covering some 24 countries. Activities include financial supervision, issues specific to customer due diligence, institutional and regulatory frameworks, financial intelligence units, non-profit organizations, confiscation and international cooperation.

69. In addition, IMF is completing the third in a series of handbooks on these issues that will consist of a practical guide on confiscating proceeds and benefits of crime and freezing and confiscating terrorist-related assets. IMF has also advanced

its work on the assessment of money-laundering risk and on integrating money-laundering into a macroeconomic model.

70. The World Bank has published working papers entitled "New Technologies, New Risks: Innovation and Countering the Financing in Terrorism" and "Alternative Remittance Systems and Terrorism Financing Issues in Risk Management", and will issue another publication on terrorism financing and non-profit organizations. The Bank will soon conduct a horizontal review of all of its publications on alternative remittance systems with a view to identifying common patterns and trends. The Bank also provides assistance to countries around the world on the criminalization of terrorist financing and other issues that cover standards on both money-laundering and crime and the financing of terrorism.

71. Customs administrations, who are key stakeholders in implementing appropriate measures at the border in line with the provisions of the Special Recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force on cash couriers, also have the necessary access to information to identify potential cases of trade-based money-laundering. In this context, the World Customs Organization is promoting the cooperation on these issues between customs administrations and other competent authorities. The World Customs Organization also cooperates with UNODC in countering the financial flows linked to the illicit production and trafficking of Afghan opiates.

72. In October 2009, the Task Force's Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism, which is co-chaired by the World Bank, IMF and UNODC, published a report in all six official languages of the United Nations containing 36 findings and 45 recommendations to help Member States increase the effectiveness of their efforts to combat the financing of terrorism. The report covers five areas: (a) the criminalization of terrorist financing; (b) the enhancement of domestic and international cooperation; (c) value transfer systems; (d) non-profit organizations; and (e) the freezing of assets. IMF has prepared an action plan containing proposals to implement the report's recommendations for consideration by the members of the Working Group. Most of the entities participating in the Working Group have already integrated elements of the recommendations into their own work programmes.

Enhancing transport security

73. The Office of Legal Affairs continues to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on the legal framework for addressing maritime security issues, including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests. As secretariat to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Office of Legal Affairs also provides information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

74. The Strategy encourages the adoption of additional legislation and administrative measures to implement the terrorist travel-related obligations and to identify relevant best practices. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has been developing relevant measures by producing two draft instruments to amend both the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague Convention of 1970) and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (the Montreal Convention of 1971). The draft amendments propose to criminalize certain acts that present new threats to civil aviation, including the act of using civil aircraft to serve as a weapon and the act of using certain dangerous materials from civil aircraft to attack such

aircraft or other targets on the ground. A diplomatic conference will be held in Beijing from 30 August to 10 September 2010 to finalize and adopt the two draft instruments.

75. The ICAO Aviation Security Panel has recommended further strengthening its civil aviation security programme. The Panel addressed the existing regulatory gaps by amending the standards and recommended practices contained in annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The Panel stressed the importance of exploring the innovative use of passenger data in order to share information more effectively. ICAO has also developed a comprehensive strategy for enhancing aviation security over the 2011 to 2016 period.

76. ICAO has established a worldwide partnership to provide assistance to contracting States in implementing the standards and specifications related to machine readable travel documents. Since September 2008, with its partners, ICAO has helped 58 States to improve their travel document issuance and border control processes. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has been also working with ICAO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and INTERPOL in the areas of aviation security and travel documents and in the creation of a database for lost or stolen small arms. UNHCR has been strongly encouraging States issuing convention travel documents to refugees and stateless persons only to issue documents that are compliant with ICAO machine readable standards.

77. In 2009, the ICAO universal security audit programme completed its programme of follow-up visits to audited States to validate the implementation of their corrective action plans related to the first cycle of audits. The results reveal a markedly increased level of implementation of ICAO security standards.

78. In 2002, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted mandatory measures to enhance maritime security as a new chapter (XI-2) to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1974), as amended (SOLAS), and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 159 Member States, representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. Approximately 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages and about 10,000 port facilities serving them have had their security plans developed and approved. In addition, through the adoption of amendments to chapter V of SOLAS in 2006, IMO is currently implementing a new mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally. The adoption of two new protocols into the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation and its protocol relating to fixed platforms located on the continental shelf have extended the scope of IMO to cover new offences, such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security, including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests. IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting contracting Governments to SOLAS in meeting their obligations with respect to maritime security through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and

workshops on a regional and national basis; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

79. The World Customs Organization has also been implementing a number of measures focusing on the security of international trade supply chain. Such measures include the development and implementation strategy for the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE Framework) to establish globally agreed measures to improve security in the movement of goods in international trade.

Countering the use of Internet for terrorist purposes

80. In the Strategy, Member States resolved to work with the United Nations to coordinate efforts to counter terrorism on the Internet and to use the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism. In February 2009, the Task Force Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes produced a report. It has held two international meetings in 2010 on the legal issues surrounding efforts to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and on technical implications related thereto. The two meetings were well attended by Member States and the private sector. The first meeting was hosted by the German Foreign Ministry and the second by the Microsoft Corporation. The Working Group plans to hold a third meeting on counter-narratives in November 2010 in Saudi Arabia. The project will result in a comprehensive guide, containing an overview of the challenges as well as potential best practices or recommendations in the legal, technical and counter-narrative areas.

81. UNODC provides technical assistance and training to States to improve national legislation and build the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime, and to enhance the security of computer networks.

Enhancing information-sharing

82. The Strategy encourages the timely exchange of information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism. The Department of Public Information continues to play a key role in this regard by disseminating information on the counter-terrorism work of the United Nations among Member States, non-governmental organizations, the media and civil society through the websites it maintains in the six official languages: (a) United Nations Action to Counter Terrorism (www.un.org/terrorism); (b) Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (www.un.org/sc/ctc); (c) 1540 Committee (www.un.org/sc/1540); and (d) the site of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and Associated Individuals and Entities (www.un.org/sc/committees/1267). The Office of Legal Affairs maintains the website on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 (www.un.org/law/terrorism/index.html). At United Nations Headquarters, the Department of Public Information issued a total of 95 press releases on intergovernmental meetings relating to counter-terrorism from September 2008 to date, in addition to relevant news and features produced by United Nations Radio and United Nations Television.

83. The Department of Public Information, including through its network of United Nations information centres, has also carried out outreach activities through

briefings, lectures, dedicated websites and an expanded information kit on the United Nations counter-terrorism work. As an example, the United Nations information centre in Burkina Faso organized a conference on the Strategy in September 2009 in partnership with the national Ministry of Defence. Since September 2008, the Department has organized 44 in-house briefings and three videoconferences related to counter-terrorism at Headquarters, reaching 1,882 participants, largely university students. During the same period, the Department responded to 180 queries from the public on the topic.

84. In Vienna, in October 2009, UNODC, in close cooperation with the Task Force office and the Executive Directorate, organized, with the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as the Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, an international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points entitled "Better linking national and global counter-terrorism efforts". The workshop which was attended by the national counter-terrorism focal points of 114 Member States, provided a forum for the exchange of views, the promotion of networking and the sharing of information on national counter-terrorism activities, including on the implementation of the Strategy.

85. INTERPOL, through its secure global communications system, I-24/7, provides enhanced and timely sharing of information and early warnings concerning terrorism and other transnational crimes among its 188 member countries, most of which are also States Members of the United Nations. INTERPOL's available databases and tools include international colour-coded notices as well as the special notices issued by INTERPOL and the Security Council, which alert law enforcement officials worldwide concerning the activities of wanted persons, persons and entities subject to United Nations sanctions, dangerous goods, stolen and lost travel documents and other threats to global security. INTERPOL also undertakes extensive public information activities to ensure that this information reaches the widest possible audience.

86. On 22 January 2009, in order to enhance the exchange of information between Task Force entities and member States, UNICRI organized a conference at United Nations Headquarters on "Innovative policies to advance security governance", bringing together Member States, international organizations, security experts and civil society representatives and providing a forum to raise awareness of security governance and counter-terrorism issues.

IV. Measures to build State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

87. The Strategy underlined and General Assembly resolution 62/272 reaffirms the role of the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building in the field of countering terrorism. Many Task Force entities continue to contribute to the implementation of measures outlined under this aspect of the Strategy.

Legal assistance

88. UNODC has provided technical assistance on criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism within the framework of its Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, launched in January 2003. The project has contributed to increasing the number of States becoming parties to the international legal counter-terrorism instruments and the elaboration of new or revised counter-terrorism legislation. Thus far, an estimated 529 ratifications or accessions have been undertaken by assisted Member States; and 69 assisted countries have prepared new or revised counter-terrorism legislation. Overall, the project has assisted 168 countries, trained more than 10,000 national criminal justice officials and developed 19 specialized technical assistance tools and publications, including legislative databases such as the database on electronic legal resources on international terrorism and model legislative provisions against terrorism. The Office of Legal Affairs, in collaboration with UNODC, publishes "International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism".

89. In response to the increased demand for sustained, custom-tailored, capacity-building assistance on the ground, UNODC is assisting Member States in developing national action plans and supporting their implementation, in particular by reaching out to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of concrete cases. In addition, UNODC has recently launched various activities to promote international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, such as the establishment of a "justice platform" for practitioners from member States of the Indian Ocean Commission.

90. UNODC is currently developing a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice officials to facilitate the transfer of specialized counter-terrorism legal knowledge and expertise in a systematic manner, using a train the trainers approach and information technology-based delivery modalities. Two intensive online training courses have attracted participants from 72 countries worldwide so far. The Terrorism Prevention Branch is setting up a "permanent virtual training platform" to further enhance the sustainability of capacity-building activities.

91. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate continues to work closely with international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as with the relevant United Nations bodies and donor States, to identify available technical assistance programmes that could assist Member States and enhance their capacity to combat terrorism. In South Asia, the Executive Directorate has set up a regional project involving police officers and prosecutors from all States in the region, who meet regularly to discuss issues that they identify as of crucial importance to the States of the region. In Europe, the Executive Directorate provides substantive input to the counter-terrorism technical assistance activities of the European Union within the framework of its stability instrument. In Africa, the Executive Directorate has partnered with Member States and the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism in workshops on terrorism-related matters, including facilitating regional work on terrorist financing for Member States of North Africa and the Sahel.

92. The 1267 (1999) Monitoring Team has also helped to build State capacity by offering briefings and training sessions on the sanctions regime to relevant officials both through regional and international organizations and at the national level.

Building capacity to prevent proliferation and respond to attacks using weapons of mass destruction

93. The Strategy encourages IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to help States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical radiological materials and to ensure security at related facilities. IAEA continued to assist States in the area of nuclear security human resources development. In 2009, the Agency conducted 51 training events on all aspects of nuclear security, reaching 1,275 people from 120 countries.

94. In addition, IAEA continued to consolidate the nuclear security needs of States into integrated nuclear security support plans, which serve as a framework for implementing nuclear security activities and improvements. In 2009, the number of States that had approved their support plans rose to 18. To help States assess the status of their technical and administrative arrangements, IAEA conducted 14 nuclear security advisory and evaluation missions during 2009, with emphasis on physical protection, legal, regulatory and practical measures for controlling nuclear and other radioactive material. Several additional missions reviewed measures for the detection of illicit nuclear trafficking and response to incidents related to nuclear security. The Agency also conducted a number of technical visits, which addressed security needs at locations, including border crossings, medical facilities, scientific institutes and industrial sites. In 2009, IAEA organized the International Symposium on Nuclear Security, which was attended by over 500 participants from 76 countries.

95. IAEA maintains a legislative assistance programme that provides its member States with advice on all areas of nuclear law, including nuclear safety, nuclear security, safeguards and non-proliferation, as well as civil liability for nuclear damage. In 2009, under the programme, IAEA provided bilateral legislative assistance to 24 member States. In May 2009, a workshop on implementing legislation in nuclear security for the League of Arab States was held in Vienna. In 2009 the IAEA conducted an international team of experts mission to Uzbekistan to facilitate adherence to and implementation of international instruments relevant to protection against nuclear terrorism.

96. In providing guidance on nuclear security for member States, two new documents in the IAEA nuclear security series were published in 2009 on the development, use and maintenance of the design basis threat and the security of radioactive sources. IAEA will issue three nuclear security recommendations documents in the near future.

97. During 2009, the 1540 (2004) Committee participated in over 40 events worldwide on the implementation of the resolution and the identification of capacity needs. The Committee also organized a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which demonstrated that significant progress had been made by States, including through the adoption of relevant measures. In support of the activities of the Committee, the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized six regional workshops in 2008-2010, focusing on national and regional capacity-building, in particular in the areas of border and export controls.

98. In 2009, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons co-organized and supported three international events in the Netherlands, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which aimed at discussing how implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention contributes to the implementation of resolution 1540

(2004), and how the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons can enhance the promotion of effective national standards and practices as well as technical coordination and cooperation in the field of chemical weapons.

99. WHO is committed to a programme of national capacity-building based on "core competencies" for detection and response to public health emergencies of international concern. Activities are being implemented to support the public health functions of Member States, as requested by the International Health Regulations (2005). WHO has prepared guidance to assist countries in assessing their readiness to deal with the public health consequences of deliberately caused incidents involving chemical, biological and/or radiological agents or materials. Guidelines for establishing and strengthening prevention and response systems for the deliberate contamination of food have been made available to Member States and, in addition, a manual for the public health management of chemical incidents has been developed. These guidelines are supported by a large number of technical documents and information material intended to assist Member States in strengthening all public health capacities related to incidents and emergencies. WHO is also contributing to INTERPOL training of public health, law enforcement and customs officers in prevention of bioterrorism.

100. In addition, WHO mobilizes international networks of public health partners to assist countries to respond to public health events, a system activated on request from countries. Among these specialized networks are the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network; ChemiNet, for alert and response to chemical events; the International Food Safety Authorities Network, and the Radiation Emergency Medical Preparedness and Assistance Network, for radio-nuclear emergencies.

101. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons routinely holds programmes and training courses, including those for emergency responders, in all regions of the world. This effort is supplemented by periodic field exercises for the delivery of assistance, in cooperation and coordination with other organizations, including the United Nations. The next such exercise is scheduled to be held in Tunisia from 11 to 15 October 2010. The exercise is intended to provide a framework for evaluating the level of preparedness of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to deliver assistance, as well as the level of preparedness of the States parties and their assistance-related assets.

102. In response to the concerns by its Member States that the chemical facilities may become subject to attacks or other incidents that could lead to the release or theft of toxic chemicals, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has begun work on developing a strategy on enhancing the security of chemical facilities, in which it is envisaged that its role as a support platform for global cooperation in lessening the chemical threat by promoting awareness of chemical security best practices and by fostering cooperation between chemical professionals will be developed.

103. In November 2010, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will conduct a table-top exercise in Poland on reducing the risks of toxic chemicals being acquired or used for terrorist purposes. The exercise aims to support the development of national capabilities and regional and international cooperation between States parties to reduce risks related to terrorism with use of chemical weapons or release of toxic chemicals as a result of an attack at a chemical plant. The exercise will examine decision-making and information exchange between

Governments, as well as the conditions to be met in order for relevant national and international organizations to offer assistance.

Assisting transport security and border control

104. The Strategy encourages the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to work with Member States to identify national shortfalls in transport security and provide assistance to address them. Through its Global Programme on Maritime Security, IMO has conducted 72 country needs assessment and advisory missions, 72 national and 59 regional seminars, workshops or courses, resulting in the training of some 6,100 persons on methods for ensuring maritime security. These activities aimed to raise awareness to maritime security through the understanding and implementation of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) (chapter XI-2) and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. IMO train-the-trainer courses have trained instructors at the regional and national levels to train others to achieve these aims. IMO also conducted regional initiatives, in coordination with other United Nations partners, to promote national and regional inter-agency cooperation to address maritime terrorism in the wider context of maritime security, suppressing maritime crime and developing maritime situational awareness.

105. ICAO, under its implementation support and development programme for aviation security, continues to provide short-term assistance to Member States in the development and implementation of a viable and sustainable aviation security system. Since September 2008, 24 States have received support in order to rectify security deficiencies and enhance their oversight systems. ICAO also provides standardized training to Member States through a global network of 18 aviation security training centres.

106. WCO provides technical assistance and training services to national customs administrations in stimulating the growth of legitimate international trade in order to support efforts to combat fraudulent activities and enhance the protection of society and the national territory. These activities are geared towards the modernization of border and customs control structures, taking due account of the threats posed by terrorism and organized crime groups.

107. In some peacekeeping operations, police teams of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are conducting training, as well as mentoring host-State police and other law enforcement agencies, in order to enhance their investigative capacity in criminal intelligence and special investigations. In Haiti, the focus was on building the capacity of the Haitian National Police in countering transnational organized crime and human and drug trafficking, including building maritime police service. In the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the focus also included strengthening the customs and border management systems of the host States.

108. UNICRI, in cooperation with the European Commission and with the technical support of relevant organizations such as IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, has implemented a knowledge management system on the prevention of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear trafficking in South-East Europe and the Caucasus, with a view to promoting the

transfer and sharing of accumulated international and national experience in the area of such trafficking, including applying knowledge and lessons learned from the nuclear security field to the chemical and biological security field. The project has developed a network of national focal points who communicate and exchange information through a secure portal. UNICRI is also developing a second knowledge management system in North Africa and the Middle East.

109. In light of the important areas of border control and management, as outlined in the Strategy, consultations are under way among relevant Task Force entities to set up a working group on border management. The group is expected to focus on the exchange of information about emerging trends and practical activities within the framework of their respective mandates, the development of good practices and the identification of technical assistance needs in shared areas.

Integrated assistance for countering terrorism

110. The Strategy underlines the need to enhance coherence within the United Nations system in fostering international cooperation in countering terrorism and promoting all four pillars of the Strategy. Through its integrated assistance for countering terrorism initiative, coordinated by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and UNODC, the Task Force has developed a methodology that enables partnering Member States to address their requests for Strategy-related assistance related to all four pillars to the members of the Task Force in a user-friendly way, via one entry point. The initiative, through which Task Force entities act as "one United Nations", helps to avoid duplication of work, makes use of increased consultation and maximizes the impact of assistance delivery.

111. The Executive Office of the Secretary-General provides policy guidance through regular engagement with the Task Force entities, soliciting their support and advice with regard to Member States taking part in the integrated assistance initiative. UNODC has set up an Internet-based interactive information system, which serves as a key communications mechanism among Task Force entities in implementing the initiative. The information system has facilitated an initial mapping of identified needs and assistance activities by Task Force entities with regard to the partnering Member States, Nigeria and Madagascar, and a similar exercise is currently under way for Burkina Faso. This exercise serves as the basis for the elaboration of country-specific action plans for assistance delivery.

Protecting vulnerable targets and engaging the private sector

112. The Strategy also encourages the United Nations to work with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets by recognizing the importance of developing public-private partnership in this area.

113. The Task Force Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets aims to establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the sharing and development of best practices in this area. A referral centre was established at INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon, France, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, resources, experts, technical assistance and best practices to protect vulnerable targets among States. During the almost two years of the centre's operation, 134 States have contributed input. Upon request, INTERPOL assists States seeking

to develop or enhance protection strategies by obtaining assistance from among the network of experts/resources identified through the centre.

114. In January 2009, UNICRI published a report entitled "Public-Private Partnerships for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets: Review of Activities and Findings". The report identified some basic principles and practices for public-private partnerships that should be considered when introducing such policies. The report was disseminated in cooperation with INTERPOL and its referral centre and is available in French, Arabic and Spanish. Since then, UNICRI, with support from the Government of Portugal and a consortium of Portuguese public and private companies, has developed an international mechanism to promote public-private partnerships worldwide and to set up a major outreach initiative in the country.

115. UNICRI has produced a handbook to facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships at the national and local levels, following up on workshops held in Norway (June 2009) and Portugal (February 2010), which were attended by an international public-private partnership coalition (an amalgamation of UNICRI partners). In addition, together with the Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates, UNICRI organized an international symposium (May 2009) and a workshop (March 2010) in Abu Dhabi to enhance synergies between public and private sectors for vulnerable target protection.

116. UNICRI is also promoting the concept of public-private partnerships through its "international permanent observatory on major events security", in particular through the design of a "Major events international academy" and the implementation of two regional initiatives: EU-SEC, implemented in Europe with support from the European Commission and in cooperation with EUROPOL and 24 member States of the European Union, which sets the basis of the "European house of major events"; and the International Permanent Observatory (IPO Americas), a joint initiative of UNICRI and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, which is supported by the Government of Canada and implemented in cooperation with 27 member States of the Organization of American States.

Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

117. In the Strategy, Member States welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to institutionalize the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force within the Secretariat. In General Assembly resolution 62/272, Member States urged the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to carry out the institutionalization of the Task Force in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. On 24 December 2009, the General Assembly adopted resolution 64/235 through which the Task Force was institutionalized. The Secretary-General has established an office of the Task Force within the Department of Political Affairs. The institutionalization of the Task Force reinforces the Strategy by providing a core and dedicated body within the Secretariat. The Task Force, in turn, ensures that its participating entities provide advice, support and technical assistance to Member States in a coordinated manner. It will also facilitate the effective implementation of the Strategy by Member States, which have the primary responsibility in that endeavour.

V. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

118. The Strategy reaffirms that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The Strategy underlines that respect for human rights and the rule of law are fundamental to the fight against terrorism and that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and respect for the rule of law are essential to all four pillars of the Strategy. It recognizes that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing.

119. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, together with her Office (OHCHR), continue to examine the question of human rights while countering terrorism and to provide advice on the obligations of States in this regard. The High Commissioner has addressed the issue of detention in the context of counter-terrorism, as well as issues related to the absolute prohibition of torture. OHCHR has also examined the impact of counter-terrorism measures on economic, social and cultural rights (see A/HRC/12/22), as well as challenges related to complying with human rights obligations, in particular the issues of accountability, ending impunity and effective remedies in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/36).

120. In October 2009, the High Commissioner briefed the Counter-Terrorism Committee on key human rights issues that fall within the Committee's mandate, and underscored the need for the Security Council's counter-terrorism bodies to consider a broader approach in their work in this area, such as that adopted by the General Assembly in the Strategy.

121. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism continued to report to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. The Special Rapporteur liaised with or appeared before the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the 1267 (1999) Sanctions Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to discuss issues of human rights compliance while countering terrorism. In addition, he conducted country missions to Egypt (April 2009) and Tunisia (January 2010). His regular thematic reports dealt with the role of intelligence agencies in countering terrorism, gender, human rights and counter-terrorism and the erosion of the right to privacy in the fight against terrorism. At the request of the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur produced a compilation of 35 elements of good practice by intelligence agencies and their oversight bodies in securing respect for human rights while countering terrorism.

122. OHCHR has organized regional seminars on human rights and counter-terrorism in the Middle East (Amman, October 2008) and North Africa (Dushanbe, April 2009), and has also has contributed substantively to other relevant meetings and training programmes.

123. The United Nations human rights mechanisms have also continued to examine various challenges in respecting human rights while countering terrorism, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of human rights and

fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/64/186). In addition to the work of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, which includes a compilation of good practices on legal and institutional frameworks and measures that ensure respect for human rights by intelligence agencies while countering terrorism, including on their oversight (A/HRC/14/46), this topic has also been addressed inter alia by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, all of which contributed to a joint study on secret detention. The universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council also systematically focuses on human rights and counter-terrorism issues.

124. In accordance with the Strategy, all counter-terrorism technical assistance activities of the UNODC promote a strong criminal justice-based approach guided by the normative framework provided by the universal legal regime against terrorism and implemented in full compliance with the rule of law and human rights. The Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC has recently organized a number of regional and subregional meetings with a specific focus on human rights, including the "Expert group meeting on bringing terrorists to justice: a coordinated approach in the light of human rights", held in Copenhagen in May 2009. A contribution has also been made by the UNODC technical assistance projects that are aimed at improving the management and operation of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary and penitentiary systems, in accordance with United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

125. UNODC facilitates rule of law-based response to terrorism through a number of technical assistance tools, available in the six official languages of the United Nations, including: (a) *Frequently Asked Questions on International Law Aspects of Countering Terrorism*, which provides relevant policymakers, legislators and criminal justice officials with an overview of the basic elements of international law, international criminal law, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and refugee law pertinent to countering terrorism; (b) *Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*, which addresses the challenges faced by policymakers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defence counsel, the judiciary and correctional authorities and also describes accountability and oversight mechanisms for all these components; and (c) *Digest of Terrorist Cases for Practitioners*, which was developed with judges and prosecutors from various countries and was launched during the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2010 in Salvador, Brazil.

126. During the twelfth Congress, the Task Force office, in cooperation with OHCHR and UNODC, organized a workshop on the "United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Action: Bringing Terrorist Suspects to Justice in Compliance with Human Rights". The office also participated in a side event on supporting victims of terrorism.

127. In its work, pursuant to policy guidance on human rights adopted by the Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate takes account of relevant human rights issues, including refugee protection and asylum, in assessing the implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including in the course of the Committee's country visits. The Executive Directorate also incorporates human rights considerations into

its communications strategy, as appropriate, and includes relevant human rights elements in all of its activities, including workshops and thematic studies.

128. In order to assist Member States in implementing the human rights aspects of the Strategy, the Task Force has formed the Working Group on Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism, led by OHCHR. The Working Group has focused on the development of a set of basic human rights reference guides to support Member States in strengthening the protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. They aim to provide guidance to State authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations, legal practitioners and United Nations agencies, as well as to individuals, on how human rights-compliant measures can be adopted in a number of counter-terrorism areas, including detention in the context of counter-terrorism, the principle of legality in national counter-terrorism legislation, proscription of organizations, stopping and searching of persons and designing security infrastructure.

129. In May 2009, the Working Group briefed Member States on its work, which was attended by representatives of over 90 Member States representatives. The Working Group has also initiated contacts with civil society representatives and non-governmental organizations working in the field of human rights. Members of the Working Group have also met with the international development organization, Cordaid, and with the International Commission of Jurists.

130. In 2008, the Working Group organized an expert seminar which focused on the impact of terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The findings contribute to the development of policy guidance and recommendations for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights in the context of countering terrorism, when providing assistance and advice to Member States.

131. UNHCR continues to seek to ensure that measures taken by States, international/regional bodies and other actors to counter terrorism comply with international legal obligations towards refugees and stateless persons. The Office also seeks to ensure that the exclusion clauses of the international conventions for the protection of refugees and stateless persons are scrupulously applied, so that persons undeserving of international protection under those conventions, including persons responsible for terrorist acts, do not obtain such protection.

VI. Recommendations on the way forward

132. In its resolution 62/272, the General Assembly called upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in an integrated manner and in all its aspects. Looking to the future, the Secretary-General envisages enhanced implementation of the Strategy through building in-depth knowledge of the Strategy, strengthening partnerships and ensuring comprehensiveness.

Building in-depth knowledge

133. While knowledge of the work of the United Nations system in the area of counter-terrorism has increased, especially among key practitioners, there is still a

need for an in-depth knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in order to translate into action provisions on national, regional and global levels. Member States and Task Force entities should increase their efforts and cooperation in this regard.

Strengthening partnership

134. The Task Force should continue to be the focal point of the United Nations system, along with various partners, on the implementation of the Strategy. To that end, its future work will be directed by three objectives: (a) Member States, United Nations system entities and relevant international and regional organizations achieve enhanced collaboration and information exchange concerning the implementation of the Strategy; (b) Member States receive coordinated advice from the United Nations system, as well as access to good practices and support in implementing the four pillars of the Strategy; (c) requesting countries receive coordinated assistance from the United Nations system, delivered as "one United Nations", for the integrated implementation of the Strategy.

135. The United Nations system, particularly through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, endeavours to enhance interaction with Member States on the implementation of the Strategy, including greater engagement with policymakers and practitioners working in the field of counter-terrorism. In addition to regular briefings to the General Assembly,[2] the Task Force office envisages the development of a global counter-terrorism initiative to serve as a mechanism for such interaction. The initiative would serve as a forum to share national, regional and international experiences and best practices on implementing the four pillars of the Strategy, enhance a global network of national and regional counter-terrorism focal points and assist the Task Force office and entities in developing programmes for relevant actors to maximize the impact of the Strategy. It would also promote inter-religious, inter-faith, cross-regional, multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral dialogue and cooperation on the implementation of the Strategy.

136. While recognizing that the primary responsibility of implementation lies with Member States, the Strategy underlines the need for collective action at the regional level, particularly through the efforts of regional and subregional organizations. More specifically, the Strategy encourages regional and subregional organizations to mobilize resources and expertise, create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms, improve border and customs control, share best practices in counter-terrorism capacity-building and increase information-sharing. In this view, the United Nations system, and particularly the Task Force, should enhance its engagement with all regional and subregional organizations on supporting implementation of the Strategy at the regional level.

137. In its resolution 62/272, the General Assembly encouraged non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, in enhancing efforts to implement the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system. The Task Force welcomes continued partnership with civil society and the private sector in raising awareness and promoting implementation of various elements of the Strategy in the field and in the global community.

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[2] The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force held a briefing for the General Assembly in March 2009. The Task Force plans to hold the next briefing for the Assembly as soon as a Chair of the Task Force is formally appointed.

Ensuring comprehensiveness

138. The four pillars of the Strategy are equally relevant to the global action against terrorism, and hence need to be implemented equally: countering terrorism cannot be addressed in isolation. Counter-terrorism activities promote the objects and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, including international peace and security, development, human rights and the rule of law, and have to be carried out in accordance with it. The mandate of the Task Force to ensure that the overall coordination and coherence of the activities of its participating entities across the United Nations system is therefore vital. Through its coordination role and engagement with a full range of partners, the Task Force provides a useful platform for a holistic response to terrorism, as represented by its 30 participating entities, as well as by the emphasis that it places on the role that Governments, regional and subregional organizations and other multilateral bodies, the private sector and civil society play in preventing and countering terrorism.

139. The comprehensiveness of implementing the Strategy will not be complete without the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism. As committed in the Strategy, Member States should make every effort to reach an agreement on the text and conclude the convention in order to unite behind the global counter-terrorism effort. The United Nations system is ready to continue to provide any support needed in this regard.

VII. Conclusion

140. The United Nations has brought the world a long way in advancing multilateral counter-terrorism cooperation, but we are far from reaching safer shores. The Secretary-General continues to count on Member States, with the support from all parts of the United Nations system, to advance our journey towards peace and security for all. Our strengthened efforts in implementing the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy remain a crucial step towards achieving this goal.

Annex I

Membership and activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force includes representatives of:

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Department of Political Affairs

Department of Public Information

Department of Safety and Security

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Expert staff of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Civil Aviation Organization

International Criminal Police Organization

International Maritime Organization

International Monetary Fund

International Organization for Migration

Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Office for Disarmament Affairs

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Office of Legal Affairs

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

World Customs Organization

World Bank

World Health Organization

Observers

Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs

Department for Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force include:

Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism

Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Chair)

Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (lead)

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (lead)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (lead)

All other entities of the Task Force

Working Group on Preventing and Resolving Conflicts

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Department of Political Affairs (lead)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Office of Legal Affairs

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (lead)

Department of Public Information

International Civil Aviation Organization

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Additional partner: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks

Department of Public Information

Department of Security and Safety

International Atomic Energy Agency (lead)

Office for Disarmament Affairs

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (lead)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

World Health Organization

Expert staff of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

International Criminal Police Organization

International Maritime Organization

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Additional partner: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism

International Monetary Fund (lead)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (lead)

World Bank (lead)

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

International Criminal Police Organization

Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (lead)

Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (lead)

Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (lead)

Department of Public Information

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Department of Safety and Security

International Criminal Police Organization

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Additional partners: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum, International Telecommunication Union

Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets

Department of Safety and Security (lead)

International Criminal Police Organization (lead)

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (lead)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

International Civil Aviation Organization

International Maritime Organization

United Nations Development Programme

Additional partner: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Working Group on Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (lead)

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Maritime Organization

International Criminal Police Organization

Office of Legal Affairs

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

World Bank

Additional partners: International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: Centre on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism
(Documentaries project)

Annex II

Inputs from Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Member States

Australia

1. Australia supports ongoing efforts to ensure that the United Nations is equipped to meet the challenge of terrorism and to maximize the contribution that Member States can make to the multilateral counter-terrorism agenda.

2. Australia welcomes initiatives by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in counter-terrorism efforts at the United Nations. Set out below is an overview of Australia's efforts to implement the four core elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

3. Since 2001, Australia has introduced a range of important measures aimed at protecting Australians and Australian interests. Australia's domestic counter-terrorism arrangements are predicated on a comprehensive approach that recognizes the need to prevent and prepare for and, if necessary, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks and their consequences.

4. Conscious that an effective legal framework is fundamental to addressing the global terrorist threat, Australia has fully implemented its obligations to freeze terrorist assets under United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and successor and related resolutions. Australia is party to 12 of the 13 multilateral international legal instruments dealing with terrorism, 11 of which have been implemented under Australia's domestic legislation. Australia continues to assess the legislative changes necessary to implement the remainder.

5. In February 2010 Australia released its Counter-Terrorism White Paper, "Securing Australia — Protecting our Community". The White Paper sets out Australia's counter-terrorism objectives and the means by which the Australian Government will pursue them. It explains the nature of the terrorist threat to Australia and sets out the Government's policy and strategy for countering domestic and international terrorism. The strategy has four key elements:

Analysis: an intelligence-led response to terrorism driven by a properly connected and properly informed national security community.

Protection: taking all necessary and practical action to protect Australia and Australians from terrorism at home and abroad.

Response: providing an immediate and targeted response to specific terrorist threats and terrorist attacks should they occur.

Resilience: building a strong and resilient Australian community to resist the development of any form of violent extremism and terrorism on the home front.

Additional counter-terrorism measures set out in the White Paper included:

- The establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Control Centre to increase coordination across government agencies;
- New investment of $69 million over four years to introduce biometric checks for visa applicants in around 10 countries;
- Strengthened aviation security measures;
- A strategy to counter violent extremism in Australia.

Measures to build the capacity of States to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

6. Australia recognizes that containing and reducing the threat of terrorism requires effective international and regional cooperation.

7. Australia has signed memorandums of understanding on counter-terrorism with 15 countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates. These memorandums provide frameworks to develop a sense of common purpose, to share information and to set up practical counter-terrorism activities.

8. Since 2002, the Australian Government has allocated more than $490 million to provide a wide range of counter-terrorism assistance. The main areas of Australia's engagement have been in the fields of law enforcement, intelligence sharing, border and transport security, diplomacy, defence cooperation, countering terrorist financing, legal capacity-building, and countering the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

9. The Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation is a successful example of Australia's cooperation with a regional counterpart to enhance regional law enforcement capabilities, share information and develop personal and institutional networks between contributing agencies. The Centre, jointly developed by Australia and Indonesia, has trained approximately 5,000 regional law enforcement personnel through over 200 programmes.

10. Australia actively supports and regularly participates in United Nations counter-terrorism initiatives, including sponsoring the regional workshops of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate. Australia is also an active participant in other regional and multilateral bodies working to build counter-terrorism capability, including the Group of Eight (G-8) Counter-Terrorism Action Group, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Counter-Terror Task Force, the Asia-Europe Meeting Committee on Counter-Terrorism and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

11. Australia is keenly aware of the importance of a strong and resilient community to counter violent extremism and terrorism. Australia has committed to

building such a community domestically, including reinforcing values based on tolerance, non-violence and respect for human dignity, diversity and pluralism.

12. Cognizant that an effective counter-terrorism strategy requires a combination of security and law enforcement responses, as well as broader strategies to enhance social cohesion and resilience that lessen the appeal of extremist ideologies that fuel terrorism, in May 2010 the Australian Government announced, a $9.7 million package of measures, including:

- Identifying and diverting people at risk of violent extremism;
- Supporting rehabilitation and deradicalization programmes conducted by State and Territory police and correctional services;
- Engaging with communities to improve social cohesion and resilience;
- Mentoring programmes for "at risk" youth in partnership with community groups;
- Examining the role of the Internet in the radicalization process;
- Ensuring evidence-based responses to violent extremist messages.

13. Australia also co-sponsors a regional interfaith dialogue alongside New Zealand, the Philippines and Indonesia. These meetings bring together representatives from the diverse faiths in our region to promote harmonious relations between our communities. Discussion at the dialogue generates action plans for ongoing regional engagement on interfaith issues, particularly in the areas of partnership-building, education and media.

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

14. Australia considers it critical that in the effort to combat terrorism, the rights of citizens are also protected. Australia is pursuing a range of amendments to its legal framework to improve the effectiveness of Government agencies while concurrently implementing increased oversight mechanisms for the operation of Australia's counter-terrorism laws.

15. Australia's legal framework has an important dual role in helping to prevent terrorism and bringing those who perpetrate terrorism to justice. Australia's laws reflect the serious criminal nature of terrorism and act as a deterrent to persons contemplating terrorist activity by providing appropriate sanctions and enforcement mechanisms. Given the potential severity of a terrorist attack, the laws also contain certain limited powers to assist relevant agencies to prevent terrorist acts. Because of the potentially devastating consequences, the primary focus of counter-terrorism laws is on preventing a terrorist act from taking place.

16. In December 2008, the Australian Government announced its response to four key reviews of the national counter-terrorism and security legislation. Implementation of the recommendations will take place in a considered, transparent and consultative manner. A draft of legislation, released in 2009, provided an opportunity for public input prior to the proposed introduction of specific legislation in Parliament.

17. A central principle of Australia's counter-terrorism strategy is to act within legitimate legal frameworks and to respect the rule of law. Australia's national security and counter-terrorism framework, which is robust enough to adapt to future events and developments, incorporates review mechanisms to ensure that these laws remain necessary and effective.

18. Australia does not condone any unlawful response to terrorism, including the use of torture. Australia is committed to meeting its human rights obligations. Australia's national security and counter-terrorism laws are consistent with its obligations under international law. Australia is committed to the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

Austria

1. For Austria it is essential to ensure that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy is implemented globally and in a holistic and integrated manner. Austria therefore continues to undertake a variety of efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. In October 2009, Austria co-sponsored, together with Switzerland, and in cooperation with Costa Rica, Japan, Slovakia and Turkey, an international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points in Vienna. The aim of the workshop was to address the question of how to better link global counter-terrorism efforts through providing national counter-terrorism experts the possibility for an exchange of experience, which was one of the concerns raised by Member States at the General Assembly review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in September 2008. This workshop was the first of its kind and was met with great interest from 150 participants.

2. Austria considers integrated implementation of the Strategy crucial for its success. Therefore, in 2009, Austria contributed 70,000 euros (€) to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism for the establishment of its database. Austria is also financing a junior professional officer working on the Task Force team, being responsible, inter alia, for the database.

3. As explicitly recognized in the Strategy, "capacity-building in all States is a core element of the global counter-terrorism effort". Austria strongly supports the development of State capacity to implement the Strategy through technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Austria is one of the largest voluntary contributors to the Branch and has supported it since its establishment with voluntary contributions amounting to 2,358,452.00 United States dollars ($).

4. Austria remains firmly committed to strengthening the legal framework to combat international terrorism. In May 2010, Austria concluded the domestic process of ratification of the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, thereby concluding the ratification and implementation of all 16 universal counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, as well as all relevant Security Council resolutions.

5. In addition, Austria contributes to the implementation of the Strategy by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, in particular by promoting the rule of law, human rights and preventing radicalization and extremism. Both at the national level and in its bilateral development cooperation, Austria promotes human rights education, education in peacebuilding and fostering tolerance as bulwark against radicalization and extremism. More than one third of Austrian Development Cooperation programmes and projects are designed to support democracy and human rights in order to enable people to actively participate in policymaking.

6. Austria has a long tradition of dialogue initiatives between cultures and religions. Activities focus, in particular, on the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as on social, cultural and religious pluralism and successful management of diversity. Fostering equal rights and opportunities for women and promoting their role and leadership in interreligious and intercultural dialogue are among the priority objectives of Austria's engagement in this field. These projects aim at preventing radicalization and recruitment as well as building capacity in the field of administration, security and civil society.

7. Austria initiated and organized several conferences, workshops and meetings devoted to promote trust and understanding between communities and cultures, such as a ministerial high-level meeting, "Europe and the Arab World — Connecting Partners in Dialogue", in December 2008, in cooperation with Member States of the European Union, Members of the League of Arab States and Turkey. This meeting was followed up through a project on "Women and dialogue, empowerment and consolidation". The international conference "Identity and participation: cross cultural and Muslim youth in Europe", a joint initiative with the Alliance of Civilizations that took place in Vienna in 2009, aimed at fostering the comprehensive understanding of political dialogue and supporting the participation of youth in Europe. In May 2010, Austria supported the third conference of European Imams and religious advisers. A workshop on "Promoting female leadership in intercultural and interreligious dialogue" in June 2010 further strengthened the exchange of views between women who are active in promoting women's rights. In November 2010, Austria will launch the first Arab-European Young Leaders Forum, which will bring together emerging leaders from politics, civil society, business and the environmental sector from Europe, Turkey and the Arab world in order to discuss and seek ways to implement responsible leadership.

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela rejects acts of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, whatever their motives. In this sense, our country is convinced that the fight against terrorism must be conducted within the framework of international cooperation under existing international and regional instruments on the subject and the rules of public international law, human rights and international humanitarian law.

2. Venezuela has been rigorously fulfilling its commitments and obligations resulting from its status as a State Party to several international legal instruments in the field of combating terrorism, as well as other policy instruments such as resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

3. In this regard, Venezuela has joined the following legal instruments in the fight against international terrorism in all its manifestations:

(a) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board an Aircraft ("Tokyo Convention") — aviation security;

(b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft ("Hague Convention") — aircraft hijacking;

(c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation ("Montreal Convention") — aviation sabotage, including bombings aboard aircraft in flight;

(d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (including diplomatic agents, attacks on senior government officials and diplomats);

(e) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ("Hostages Convention");

(f) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings;

(g) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

4. Similarly, in the southern hemisphere, Venezuela is party to the Convention of the Organization of American States for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism defined as crimes against persons and acts related to extortion that are of international scope, and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

5. In the framework of international efforts to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups, in line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), Venezuela, in its capacity as a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, has developed, in accordance with its obligations under this legal instrument, a bill to facilitate the implementation of this instrument which will soon be submitted by the President of the Republic to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

6. In relation to the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons, agency consultations have been made for the purpose of forming a coordinating body to develop policies to strengthen the activities of the national Government in implementing the Convention. Additionally, the Ministry of People's Power for Science, Technology and Industry has drafted the Bioethics and Biosafety Code, which establishes the guiding principles for the conduct of researchers and scientists to develop work in this field.

7. The Bolivarian Government is also considering, among other legal instruments, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, in accordance with its domestic legal system, with a view to possible membership. We share the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is part of the international efforts aimed at strengthening the legal regime in this area.

8. In addition, in 2008, a multidisciplinary team, comprising Venezuelan ministries and institutions and officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), developed the "Comprehensive national security plan of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela" on measures to be applied in our country in terms of nuclear

safety, physical nuclear safety, radiation and waste management. The Venezuelan Government is evaluating early accession to the relevant international legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste and the Convention on Nuclear Safety. It is noteworthy that the law approving the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident has already been enacted (awaiting our legal deposit before IAEA).

9. In another vein, it is noteworthy that the National Assembly is examining the draft law on firearms and explosives, which will replace the current legislation on the subject passed in 1939. It is hoped that the law will be adopted soon.

10. As for the comprehensive international standards embodied in the "Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing" of the Financial Action Task Force, since 1997 Venezuela has been part of the Group of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force. Composed of 30 States of the Caribbean, the Group has agreed to implement joint measures to address the problem of money-laundering.

11. Finally, in line with the provisions of the annex to General Assembly resolution 60/288, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterates the request for extradition of the notorious terrorist Luis Posada Carriles, at large since 19 April 2007, filed before the United States Government, for his direct responsibility in planning the bombing of the Cubana de Aviación aircraft in the October 1976 terrorist attack which killed 73 Cubans, most of them athletes, who had participated in a competition in Venezuela.

Burkina Faso

1. Burkina Faso has made the issue of peace and security a cornerstone of its foreign policy.

2. Burkina Faso prohibits the use of force or any other means of coercion for the resolution of disputes and has established mediation as the procedure for finding effective and lasting solutions.

3. Aware of the threats to peace and collective security posed by terrorism, Burkina Faso has joined the international community in its efforts to stem the phenomenon.

4. In the political and diplomatic sphere, Burkina Faso has always strongly condemned any act of terrorism.

5. To demonstrate its commitment to the fight against terrorism, Burkina Faso has ratified 12 of the 13 United Nations counter-terrorism instruments as well as several other subregional, regional and transregional instruments on combating terrorism.

6. Burkina Faso has adopted three major pieces of national legislation relating to the suppression of terrorism, the fight against the financing of terrorism and the fight against money-laundering. These three laws strengthen the fight against terrorism in the legal sphere.

7. Within the framework of international cooperation, Burkina Faso maintains good relations with the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In February 2009, a mission of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate visited Burkina Faso to assess its national capacities to combat terrorism.

8. The visit by the United Nations team facilitated the assessment of the national mechanism and the identification of the specific needs of Burkina Faso in the fight against terrorism. Capacity-building, including through the procurement of adequate equipment, is the country's main concern.

9. It should also be noted that in May 2010, as part of regional efforts to strengthen the fight against terrorism, Burkina Faso hosted "Operation Flintlock", aimed at improving the operational capabilities of Sahelo-Saharan countries to combat terrorism with the support of partners in Europe and the United States of America.

10. In hosting Operation Flintlock, Burkina Faso has joined the effort to ensure the security of the Sahelo-Saharan countries. To that end, several initiatives are under way, including a forthcoming subregional conference.

Canada

I. Introduction

1. The adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 marked an important step by asserting the engagement of the Organization in combating terrorism. The adoption of the Strategy by consensus also demonstrated that the General Assembly can take decisive action to confront this international challenge.

2. The review of the Strategy provides Member States with an opportunity to reaffirm our joint commitment to the Strategy, and to enhance its implementation worldwide. While the Strategy itself is an expression of our collective concern and commitment, responsibility for its implementation lies primarily with Member States. Since 2006, Canada has made significant efforts to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy both domestically and internationally.

II. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

3. Canada is very concerned with countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence, both within and beyond its borders. It is a committed member of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Group of Friends, which aims to improve understanding and cooperative relations among nations and peoples across cultures and religions and to help counter the forces that fuel polarization and extremism.

4. Internationally, Canada makes positive contributions to address the socio-economic factors that contribute to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism through the development work of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canada focuses its aid money on two complementary foreign policy themes: promoting democracy; and ensuring security and stability.

5. Democracy is an essential component of development, and democratic values are fundamental to Canadians, who are worried about the number of failed and failing democracies in the world. Ensuring security and stability is of the utmost importance. Canada's response is built upon its engagement and lessons learned in countries like Afghanistan, Haiti and the Sudan.

6. Canada has increased its investments in sectors and initiatives directly related to the plans of developing countries for attaining the Millennium Development Goals. In particular, Canada has made visible and lasting contributions in the areas of child health and education and in addressing hunger through food aid and support for agricultural development.

7. Domestically, Canada is committed to addressing national security and public safety issues such as terrorism and hate crimes in collaboration with concerned communities across the country. Security and intelligence agencies, law enforcement and other Government departments are committed to engaging and working with communities and families. These efforts help to develop an improved understanding of issues such as hate crimes and extremism in order to more effectively prevent terrorism and promote social cohesion.

8. A key component of the Government's citizen engagement initiative is the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security, which was created to engage the Government and Canadian communities in a long-term dialogue on matters related to national security as they impact a diverse and pluralistic society. In addition to the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service also meet with community groups with the aim of fostering trust and understanding.

III. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

9. Canada believes that terrorism is a long-term global challenge. It demands a consistent, comprehensive and coordinated international response based on agreed common goals, norms, standards, values and institutions. Canada participates actively in the global fight against terrorism. Counter-terrorism has a military component, but this cannot solely define international efforts. The multi-pronged fight against terrorism must include diplomacy, intelligence, security and law enforcement, customs and immigration, transportation, justice and finance expertise. All these branches of Government must work together to identify and arrest terrorists, as well as to prevent attacks.

10. Canada also recognizes that in order to prevent terrorism, communities must be resilient to violent extremism. Canada has been working with community and religious leaders in Pakistan to promote dialogue and respect for non-violence, interfaith understanding and the rights of non-Muslims and women.

11. Because counter-terrorism requires effective international cooperation and coordination, Canada works to develop legal instruments, best practices and international standards to combat terrorism in international, regional and functional forums. These include the United Nations, the Group of Eight (G-8), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation regional forum, the Organization of American States

(OAS), the ASEAN regional forum, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Canada has ratified the 13 United Nations-sponsored terrorism-related international conventions and protocols that address such specific terrorist acts as hostage taking, hijacking, terrorist bombings and terrorist financing.

12. As technology improves and integrates trading and financial systems, the ability of terrorists to collect and move funds between jurisdictions complicates the tasks of tracing and confiscating their assets. The Criminal Code, the United Nations Afghanistan Regulations and the United Nations Suppression of Terrorism Regulations all provide the means by which Canada can identify terrorist entities (organizations and individuals) and freeze their assets in Canada.

13. When entities (organizations and individuals) are designated by Canada under the terrorism regulations or the Afghanistan regulations, the Government freezes their assets and prohibits fund-raising on their behalf. Both measures automatically include the United Nations 1267 (1999) Sanctions Committee list. Canadian legislation in this regard, under the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, lists more than 500 entities associated with terrorist activities. The Canadian Criminal Code (Anti-Terrorism Act, 2001) also addresses the financing of terrorism and has a listing scheme.

14. Canada is an active member of the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental body that develops and promotes national and international policies to combat money-laundering and terrorist financing.

IV. Measures to build State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

15. Canada's security is inextricably linked to that of other States. When States lack resources or expertise to prevent and respond to terrorist activity, the security of Canadians and of Canadian interests at home and abroad is at risk. Counter-terrorism capacity-building assists States with training, funding and equipment, as well as with technical and legal assistance, so that they can prevent and respond to terrorist activity in compliance with international counter-terrorism and human rights norms, standards and obligations.

16. Emphasizing the primary role of Member States, the third pillar of the Strategy's plan of action focuses on the need for effective capacity-building to develop State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism. Since 2005, Canada has demonstrated this commitment through its counter-terrorism capacity-building programme, which provides $13 million Canadian dollars annually to address needs for training, equipment, technical, legal and other security assistance and expertise to respond to terrorist activity, in full compliance with the rule of law, including taking due account of human rights. This assistance contributes to improved security in recipient countries and the safety of Canadians. An additional $6.1 million Canadian dollars will be used to build the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan (2009-2011). This programming focuses on law enforcement, military and intelligence training and technical assistance to modernize the capacity of local

law enforcement and national security authorities in planning, managing and maintaining counter-terrorism initiatives.

17. Demand for counter-terrorism capacity-building has grown considerably since the inception of the programme. This indicates that Canada is meeting a significant need. As of June 2010, the programme has provided funding for over 300 separate initiatives implemented around the world, involving more than 2,000 Canadians sharing their expertise with over 10,000 participants from beneficiary States.

18. In its capacity as Chair of the G-8 Senior Experts' Group on Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism (the Roma/Lyon Group) and the Counter-Terrorism Action Group, Canada has played a proactive role in promoting dialogue and transparency in counter-terrorism information-sharing and capacity-building. Canada hosted two general meetings of the Senior Experts' Group and the Action Group in 2010, as well as coordinating several regional meetings of the Action Group, which provide a valuable opportunity for officials on the ground to engage in dedicated counter-terrorism discussions and to identify fruitful areas for collective and coordinated action. Canada is committed to ensuring that the Action Group provides the necessary support to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate by working closely with the Directorate during and between meetings. Canada has also garnered unanimous support within the Action Group for a series of reforms designed to focus the work of the Group on priority areas and to encourage more active information-sharing among its members.

19. Outside the G-8, Canada is also enhancing both formal and informal information-sharing and cooperation with multilateral institutions on the coordination of assistance on counter-terrorism measures among international donors, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Committee on Counter-Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation regional forum.

20. In addition, Canada's contributions to UNODC have enhanced that organization's efforts to encourage ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and to combat the financing of terrorism. Canada is also working closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to improve its capacity-building assistance throughout the world. Canada is encouraged by the new strategic vision and leadership of the Executive Directorate.

V. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

21. Respect for human rights and the rule of law must be at the centre of both international and national efforts to fight terrorism. Ensuring that this is the case remains a priority for Canada. Canada is a signatory to all six major international human rights conventions. Canadian national security laws are shaped by the dual goals of effectively combating terrorist activity and protecting human rights. A number of legislative safeguards are built into existing legislation, and all government legislation and action is subject to constitutional scrutiny under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. For example, Canada's Criminal Code incorporates judicial review and appeals into provisions such as the Code's terrorist listing process and the seizure, restraint and forfeiture of terrorist property.

22. Civil society has an important role to play in this area, and Canada has enacted a number of measures to engage civil society in a substantive dialogue on counter-terrorism issues. Canada actively encourages its civil society organizations to participate in dialogue sponsored by the multilateral and bilateral organizations of which Canada is a member.

23. Canada has encouraged the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) to continue its work to strengthen the effectiveness of its sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. Canada's priority is to ensure that fair and transparent procedures exist for adding and removing individuals and entities to and from its list and for granting humanitarian exceptions. Canada supported the adoption of Security Council resolution 1904 (2009), which introduced further due process provisions into the Committee's procedures to provide better protection of human rights.

VI. Recommendations for the way forward

24. In addition to national efforts, entities within the United Nations system must also enhance their efforts to implement the Strategy. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has an important role to play in this regard. Canada supports the role of the Task Force in coordinating the contributions of the entities of the United Nations system to Strategy implementation.

25. We applaud the important work that the Task Force has done to date, and the proactive manner in which representatives of various United Nations entities have approached their task. Canada does, however, see room for greater interaction between the Task Force and its working groups and the Member States. Canada is interested in working with the Task Force to enhance this interaction in the future.

26. Canada intends to continue to do its part to implement the Strategy over the next two years and beyond. It will continue to enhance its domestic framework to fight terrorism while respecting human rights; it will maintain its efforts at the regional level through continued engagement with regional organizations; and it will enhance its multilateral efforts through better cooperation with the Executive Directorate, UNODC and the Task Force.

Cuba

1. Cuba attaches great importance to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a comprehensive manner and in all its aspects. Cuba makes every possible effort to that end. In this regard, it wishes to point out the following:

(a) Cuba adopted a wide range of effective measures, including legislative measures, before and after the adoption of the Strategy by the General Assembly, with the purpose of preventing and suppressing all acts of terrorism or acts related to terrorist acts, including those associated with financing terrorism. The measures also cover: the protection and surveillance of borders; the fight against illicit arms trafficking; judicial cooperation; adherence to international legal instruments on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism; and the adoption of new counter-terrorism legislation. All these actions derive from the obligations

undertaken by Cuba by its ratification or adherence to all international conventions on the matter, as well as from the permanent Cuban commitment to the fight against terrorism;

(b) Cuba has ratified or acceded to the 13 existing international conventions relating to terrorism;

(c) On 20 December 2001, the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba adopted Law 93 against acts of terrorism, which in addition to categorizing acts of international terrorism, includes all individuals linked to terrorism who have been sanctioned, including the magnitude of the sanctions, in accordance with the seriousness of the crimes;

(d) Legislative measures in Cuba ensure the prosecution of any person taking part in or supporting the perpetration of terrorist acts. All acts of terrorism are categorized as serious crimes in national legislation, with very severe sentences according to the seriousness of the crime;

(e) Since 1997, with the coming into effect of resolution 91/97 of the Minister-President of the Central Bank of Cuba, the Cuban banking and financial system has been implementing systematic measures to prevent and detect movement of illicit capital; these measures are constantly being improved;

(f) Border controls in Cuba are efficient and based on specialized know-how in the fight against terrorism. The experience acquired by Cuba in its more than 50 years fighting this scourge has enabled it to thwart many of these acts through the implementation of tight controls at its borders. These controls were strengthened after the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and are subject to constant scrutiny by the relevant authorities;

(g) Cuba is always willing to cooperate from the legal point of view with all Member States to develop an international cooperation mechanism, either United Nations-centered or through relevant bilateral agreements, enabling concerted action for the eradication of terrorism. Cuba has signed 35 agreements on legal assistance, 21 on the execution of legal sentences and 8 on extradition;

(h) Cuba has an effective, predictable and reliable system for the nationwide implementation of its international obligations as State party to the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); and as a member of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;

(i) Cuba strictly complies with the obligations emanating from Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(j) Cuba has submitted, within the time frame established by the above resolutions, the information requested on the measures taken for their implementation, according to the international law. The reports by Cuba may be consulted in the relevant web pages of the Committees created under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004);

(k) Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), the Ministry of Interior, the Cuban consulates and other relevant authorities are systematically informed of the updating of the consolidated list established by the Security Council Committee created under resolution 1267 (1999), also known as the Al-Qaida and the Taliban Sanctions Committee;

(l) Cuba has actively engaged, by making presentations and exchanging national experiences, in the different international, regional and subregional seminars convened on this matter by different bodies of the United Nations system.

Cyprus

1. To date, Cyprus has ratified or acceded to several international conventions and protocols, embodied in the domestic legal order, regarding terrorism.

2. In addition, all United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding terrorism have been adopted and fully implemented, including the call for joint action and measures to be taken by each member State of the international community in the common endeavour against international terrorism and the freezing of potential assets/accounts of any person/entity associated with Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaida.

3. The Central Intelligence Service of Cyprus, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Cypriot and international law, undertakes measures to prevent and combat terrorism. Among the principal responsibilities are the collection, evaluation and utilization of intelligence that relates to the preparation or organization of any terrorist acts intended to be committed against any State and/or its citizens.

4. In this regard, the Central Intelligence Service of Cyprus has strengthened cooperation and coordination with other authorities in the Republic, as well as with intelligence services around the world, in order to exchange timely and accurate information concerning any kind of crimes that might be connected with terrorism.

5. The National Police is continuously fighting terrorism by all means. Due to the demands that followed both on the national and international level, after the events of 11 September 2001, the Counter-Terrorism Office was established. It operates under the Criminal Investigation Department of the Cyprus Police Headquarters.

6. The Counter-Terrorism Office deals with the analysis, evaluation and utilization of intelligence, the enforcement of measures on combating terrorism deriving from international conventions, United Nations Security Council resolutions, common positions and other primary or subsidiary legislation of the European Union on combating terrorism and on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism.

7. The Counter-Terrorism Office registers on the national database ("stop-list") the details of people that are sanctioned for terrorist activities by United Nations Security Council resolutions or by the subsidiary legislation of the European Union.

8. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, in cooperation with other competent authorities, strictly implements legislation for the control of exports of dual-use items, chemicals and weapons within the framework of European Council Regulation 428/2009 and the legislation of other international organizations.

Germany

1. Germany supports the effective implementation of the Global Strategy, under the auspices of the United Nations, as a unique counter-terrorism instrument ensuring both security and freedom.

2. Adhering to the guidelines, Germany is conducting counter-terrorism measures within the framework of the Global Strategy. Measures taken since the last review are detailed below.

3. Given the transnational nature of the terrorist threat, Germany favours the establishment of regional counter-terrorism centres. Having supported the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation since its foundation, assistance is now being rendered to the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and plans to build up a regional counter-terrorism centre for South Asia in Dhaka are regarded favourably.

4. Germany is financing and partially organizing a series of workshops on the misuse of the Internet by terrorists, which is being carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The workshops address legal and technical aspects as well as the counter narratives issue.

5. Germany is working together with a number of like-minded States which engage in strengthening due process procedures in the United Nations targeted-sanctions regime to counter-terrorism, helping to make this essential tool even more viable. Security Council resolution 1904 (2009) is seen as an important step in this regard.

6. Within the framework of G-8, Germany welcomes ongoing efforts to focus on priorities in counter-terrorism capacity-building, both in topical as well as in geographical terms.

7. The German Islam Conference, established in 2006 as the main forum for dialogue between Government authorities and the Muslim community, is entering its second phase in mid-May. Having agreed on a conceptual framework, the emphasis now is on communal outreach. Promoting dialogue between religions is clearly contributing to enhanced respect and tolerance among all parties involved.

Indonesia

Measures taken at the multilateral level

1. For the specific purpose of implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) (consolidated list) and 1373 (2001), Indonesia has a mechanism in place that involves all relevant domestic agencies. In that context, in order to establish better coordination and monitoring, Indonesia also established ad hoc, permanent working groups and regular meetings, including the Working Group on Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (coordinated by Financial Intelligence Unit/Indonesia Financial Transaction Reports Analysis Centre (INTRAC)) and the working group coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which conducts a comprehensive review of the consolidated list established by Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

2. Indonesia has ratified seven of the universal counter-terrorism instruments.

3. Indonesia has signed the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988). Indonesia is in the process of ratifying the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. Indonesia considers the importance of becoming party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, and 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

4. In promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to combating terrorism, Indonesia cooperates with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Indonesia and UNODC organized events for strengthening capacity-building in counter-terrorism activities, for example the Workshop on the legal implementation of the universal framework against terrorism, held in September 2007, and the Judicial workshop on international counter-terrorism instruments, held in November 2008. In an effort to support Indonesia in improving its legislation on terrorist financing, the Terrorism Prevention Branch recently held a workshop on international perspectives and domestic implementation of legal measures on the financing of terrorism in Bogor, Indonesia, on 25 and 26 February 2010.

5. Indonesia is fully committed to supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, especially its four pillars, in order to have a holistic framework and coordinated plan of actions on countering terrorism involving all stakeholders, namely States, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. Indonesia and the United Nations organized a workshop on raising awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy among civil society in South-East Asia, in Jakarta, on 18 and 19 November 2009.

A. Measures taken at the regional level

6. At the regional level, Indonesia has participated and played a role in several important initiatives to enhance regional cooperation and coordination on the issue of terrorism. Indonesia has developed cooperation on counter-terrorism through, inter alia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Asia-Europe Meeting, the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum, the Bali Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and the Asia-Middle East Dialogue, including close cooperation on preventing and combating terrorist financing, increased cooperation in investigations and the sharing of information among law enforcement authorities, intelligence and further exchanges of ideas on tightening border controls, capacity-building and inter-faith dialogue.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

7. Through ASEAN and its initiatives, Indonesia is engaged in efforts to combat terrorism with other ASEAN countries. Indonesia has ratified the ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters Treaty, through Law No. 15 (2008). This instrument allows legal cooperation on countering terrorism and terrorist financing.

8. The ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Transnational Crime/Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime is covering the issue of counter-terrorism and its financing. Indonesia has been appointed to lead the discussion of the work

programme to implement the terrorism component of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime (2010-2012). At the last meeting of Senior Officials, held in Bali on 24 and 25 February 2010, legal matters, law enforcement matters, training, institutional capacity-building, exchange of information and extraregional cooperation were discussed.

9. In addition, Indonesia signed the ASEAN Committee to Combat Terrorism in Cebu, the Philippines, on 13 January 2007, and is in the process of ratifying it. In that context, Indonesia has conducted two activities among ASEAN member States, namely the ASEAN "Workshop on forging cooperation among the anti-terror units", held in Jakarta on 23 and 24 January 2008, and the "Meeting on the sharing of best practices on cooperation among law enforcement officials and prosecutors in the field of counter-terrorism" at the "Workshop, training and working group meeting on facilitating the entry into force and implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism", held in Jakarta from 3 to 5 June 2008.

ASEAN Regional Forum

10. Through the ASEAN Regional Forum, Indonesia, as a member State, has encouraged the regional commitment to enhance cooperation on issues of mutual interest and common concern such as combating terrorism and other transnational crimes. Indonesia has been an active participant in the intersessional meeting on counter-terrorism and transnational crime. The meeting continues to work to forge a more strengthened cooperation in fighting against terrorism and transnational crime. The meeting has had 8 sessions to discuss issues such as border security, transport security, information/intelligence sharing, documents integrity and security. Indonesia has been supportive of the efforts of the Regional Forum to counter terrorism and supports the development of the Forum's workplan on counter-terrorism, which was endorsed during the Forum's sixteenth session. The workplan has three priority areas: illicit drugs; bioterrorism and bio-security; and cyber-terrorism.

11. Indonesia and India co-chaired the sixth intersessional meeting of the Regional Forum on counter-terrorism and transnational crime, held in Semarang, Indonesia, on 21 and 22 February 2008. The theme of the meeting was "Social participation on counter-terrorism and transnational crime". The meeting identified the background, motive and reasons of terrorism and transnational crime, and provided an opportunity for the sharing of information and experience, including the promotion of social participation in dealing with transnational crime and terrorism. The meeting also identified ways to strengthen cooperation among countries and international institutions in the Asia-Pacific region in countering terrorism and transnational crime.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

12. Indonesia considers it important that APEC focus its activities on cooperation on capacity-building. Under the APEC forum, Indonesia shows its commitment to strengthen cooperation on the issue of counter-terrorism with other economies.

13. Indonesia, as one of the APEC economies, reports on the APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan every year and identifies capacity-building needs. The APEC seminar on securing remittance and cross-border payment from terrorist use was held in Jakarta on 22 and 23 October 2008.

Bali Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism

14. The Bali Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism was co-hosted by Indonesia and Australia in Bali in February 2004. The meeting agreed on several important recommendations, including strengthening legal frameworks, cooperation among law enforcement agencies, strengthening capacity of law enforcement agencies in countering terrorism, adhering to international convention related to terrorism, combating financing of terrorism and increasing border security. To strengthen cooperation under the framework of the meeting, Indonesia and Australia held a subregional ministerial conference on counter-terrorism in Jakarta on 5 and 6 March 2007. The meeting, attended by Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore (most affected countries), agreed to increase cooperation in the field of law enforcement, legal framework, countering extremism and radicalization, the prevention of illicit trafficking of arms and mass casualty emergency response. In follow-up to the meeting, Indonesia and Australia took initiatives of holding four workshops: (a) a subregional workshop on the misuse of the Internet by terrorists; (b) a subregional expert meeting on international crime cooperation; (c) a subregional workshop on the implementation of international counter-terrorism instruments; and (d) a subregional workshop on the prevention of cross-border movement of terrorists.

Asia-Pacific Group on money-laundering

15. Indonesia has been a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on money-laundering since August 1999. Along with Australia, Indonesia was chosen as the Co-Chair of the Group for the period of 2006-2008 at the Group's annual meeting in Manila, in July 2006. Subsequently, Indonesia hosted the Group's typologies workshop in Jakarta in November 2006 and the Group's annual meeting in Bali in July 2008.

16. As a member of the Asia-Pacific Group, Indonesia is committed to the implementation of the "Forty Recommendations" of the Financial Action Task Force and has adopted measures in this regard at the national level.

Asia-Europe Meeting

17. Indonesia strengthens its cooperation to combat terrorism through the cooperation forum provided by the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). The participation and engagement of Indonesia in the forum has strengthened cooperation on important issues on its agenda, especially intercultural and inter-faith dialogue.

18. Spain and Indonesia co-hosted the sixth ASEM Counter-Terrorism Conference in Madrid on 3 and 4 April 2008. The conference was a follow-up to the previous ASEM conferences on counter-terrorism held in Beijing (2003), Berlin (2004), Semarang, Indonesia (2005), Copenhagen (2006) and Tokyo (2007). The meeting was part of continuing efforts to strengthen cooperation between Asian and European States through discussion and the exchange of experiences on the subject and by engaging a dialogue among the relevant political authorities and experts on counter-terrorism. The Conference strongly rejected the association of terrorism with any religion, race, nationality or ethnic group.

19. The Conference focused on the implementation and contribution to the development of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by ASEM partners and the participating international organizations.

20. Indonesia participated in the sixth ASEM inter-faith dialogue held in Madrid from 7 to 9 April 2010, on the theme "Consolidation of religious freedom and mutual knowledge of societies through inter-religious and intercultural dialogue". Indonesia is one of the initiators of ASEM inter-faith dialogue, first held in Bali in 2005, at which the "Declaration on Building Inter-faith Harmony within the International Community" was adopted. Indonesia has proven that dialogue and the active participation of the entire community is key to creating harmony among people of different faiths and cultures.

Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation

21. Indonesia and Australia have been working together to strengthen capacity-building through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. The Centre is a regional training centre for law enforcement officers which has been engaged in the fight against transnational crime with a focus on counter-terrorism. The establishment of the Centre, a strategic step in building the capacity of countries in the region to deal with terrorism, has received international acknowledgment of its contribution to the global effort to fight transnational crime, including terrorism. The Centre is responsible for a number of important developments in the field, and has expanded as a centre of excellence. Various countries have expressed interest in using the Centre as a model for the establishment of law enforcement training centres in other countries. Since its establishment in 2004, the Centre has conducted more than 200 courses and engaged more than 6,000 participants from 45 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including ASEAN countries. The courses have focused on the area of investigation management, financial investigation, intelligence analysis, chemical biological radiological nuclear programmes, and forensic incident management. In the context of the regional cooperation, Indonesia continues to support counter-terrorism efforts of other States and entities through the Centre and continues to encourage ASEAN countries and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region to benefit from its presence and to avail themselves of its programmes. The programmes are funded by several donors, such as Australia, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Denmark and the European Union. Some of the programmes were related to counter-terrorism, including the counter-terrorism investigation course held in May 2009, the course on prosecuting transnational crime held in October 2009 and the regional counter-terrorism investigation management programme, held in November 2009.

22. Indonesia has contributed to the strengthening of capacity-building through continued cooperation between the regional centres on counter-terrorism, including the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism in Kuala Lumpur, the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, and the Centre in Semarang, Indonesia.

Inter-faith dialogues

23. In its effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, Indonesia has taken the lead by hosting and participating in a number of inter-faith dialogues with other countries including:

(a) Asia-Pacific Regional Inter-faith Dialogue, which has been held several times in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in December 2004; in Cebu, the Philippines, in

March 2006; in Waitangi, New Zealand, in 2007; in Phnom Penh in April 2008; and in Perth, Australia, in October 2009;

(b) ASEM Inter-faith Dialogue, held in Larnaca, Cyprus, in 2006; in Nanjing, China, in 2007; in Amsterdam in 2008; in Seoul in September 2009; and in Madrid, in May 2010;

(c) APEC Intercultural and Faith Symposium: Building mutual trust and acceptance for the stability and prosperity of the APEC region, held in Yogyakarta in October 2006;

(d) Asia-Europe Youth Inter-faith Dialogue, June 2008;

(e) Inter-faith Dialogue: Indonesia Forum for Students, January 2008;

(f) Asia-Pacific Inter-faith Youth Camp, Surabaya, Indonesia, 2008.

24. Indonesia has also held several International Conferences of Islamic Scholars, in Jakarta, in 2004, 2006 and 2008.

25. Indonesia took part in the Non-Aligned Movement's special ministerial meeting on Inter-faith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development in Manila in March 2010.

26. With the growing role of the media in building opinion, there is a need to have a balance between promoting tolerance and the freedom of expression. In this context, Indonesia and Norway sponsored the Global Inter-Media Dialogue (GIMD) in September 2006, and held the GIMD II in Oslo in June 2007 and GIMD III in Bali in May 2008.

B. Measures taken at the bilateral level

27. Indonesia has strengthened its bilateral cooperation with several countries and groups of countries, including the following:

(a) Indonesia and the Russian Federation signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in combating terrorism in September 2007, which entered into force in March 2010. A working group was established to implement the memorandum of understanding;

(b) Indonesia and Romania signed an agreement on cooperation in preventing and combating transnational organized crime, terrorism and other related crimes, on 10 July 2006;

(c) Indonesia and the United States have cooperation in combating terrorism, including cooperation between the Indonesian National Police (especially Detachment 88) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the assistance of the United States Department of Justice to improve capacity through training for law enforcement officers. The Department of Justice also provides technical and training assistance for personnel as well as institutional capacity for the Attorney General's task force on terrorism and transnational crime. It also organized technical assistance and training to reform the working culture and personal capacity of the Indonesian National Police through an international criminal investigation training programme. The United States Pacific Command and Indonesian military officers interact through "Exercise Garuda Shield" in training for counter-terrorism.

Indonesia and the United States are considering increased cooperation on counter-terrorism in the future;

(d) Indonesia and India signed a memorandum of understanding on combating international terrorism in July 2004. The plan of action for the implementation of new strategic partnership, including in the area of combating terrorism, was established in June 2007. In implementing the memorandum of understanding, a meeting of the joint working group on counter-terrorism was held in New Delhi in February 2005; a second meeting is planned to be held in July 2010;

(e) Indonesia and Sri Lanka signed a memorandum of understanding on combating international terrorism in October 2007;

(f) Indonesia and Pakistan signed the memorandum of understanding on combating international terrorism in December 2003. In implementing the memorandum of understanding, the Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism Meeting was held in Islamabad, from 19 to 21 July 2007. The meeting agreed on several important recommendations, among others: to conduct cooperation in information/intelligence-sharing between focal point institutions (immigration, monetary and criminal justice), the importance of soft power approaches to eliminate radicalism, to enhance the exchange training for legal officers, to utilize the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation in countering terrorism and cooperation in money-laundering and suspicious transactions;

(g) Indonesia and the Netherlands cooperate in capacity-building for the police officers in the field of combating terrorism. Both countries signed the memorandum of understanding between police agencies on investigation training in July 2006;

(h) Indonesia and France have in information exchanges coordinated by the Indonesian Coordination Desk for Counter-Terrorism;

(i) Indonesia and Australia continue working under their 2002 memorandum of understanding on combating international terrorism. They hold programmes in the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation to increase capacity-building for law enforcement in countering transnational organized crimes and terrorism. The Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Germany and Denmark contribute to the financial support and expertise for the capacity-building programmes in countering terrorism held by the Centre;

(j) Denmark has co-sponsored the holding of the third ASEAM Conference on Counter-Terrorism in Semarang, Indonesia, on 14 and 15 November 2005. Indonesia participated at the working level counter-terrorism/counter-terrorism practitioner round table from relevant regional and subregional organizations, in Copenhagen in July 2006;

(k) Indonesia and Poland signed an agreement on combating transnational organized crime and other types of crimes, on 2 July 2005;

(l) Indonesia has signed five treaties of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with: Australia (ratified by Law No. 1 1999); China (ratified by Law No. 8 Year 2006); ASEAN (ratified by Law No. 15 Year 2008); Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea (both are still in the process of ratification). In addition

thereto, Indonesia is also in the process of negotiating multilateral treaties with several other countries;

(m) Indonesia has established cooperation with financial intelligence units in several countries in order to strengthen the anti-money-laundering/countering the financing of terrorism regime. As at March 2010, Indonesia had established 34 memorandums of understanding with banks in Thailand, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, Romania, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Poland, Peru, China, Mexico, Canada, Myanmar, South Africa, Cayman Islands, Japan, Mauritius, Bermuda, New Zealand, Turkey, Finland, Georgia, Croatia, the Republic of Moldova, the United States, Brunei Darussalam, Bangladesh, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Macau, China, Fiji and Solomon Islands;

(n) As at March 2010, the International NGO Training and Research Centre has identified more than 300 inquiries of cooperation involving financial intelligence with other countries and territories since 2003, including: Japan; the United States; Singapore; Australia; the Cook Islands; the United Arab Emirates; Hong Kong, China; the Philippines; Switzerland; Malaysia; Belgium; Thailand; Mauritius; Lebanon; the British Virgin Islands; Taiwan; Province of China;

(o) Indonesia and the European Union signed a framework agreement on comprehensive partnership in November 2009. The agreement includes the possibility to develop cooperation in combating terrorism through capacity-building, information-sharing and policy dialogue. Indonesia and the European Union is now in the process of ratifying the PCA;

(p) Indonesia participated in the Norwegian-organized conference "Countering Violent Extremism: Learning from Deradicalization Programmes in Some-Muslim-Majority States", Amman, on 16 and 17 March 2010;

(q) Indonesia has conducted inter-faith dialogues with several countries, including:

(i) Indonesia and Australia Inter-faith Dialogue, held in Melbourne and Sydney in September 2005;

(ii) Indonesia and the Vatican Inter-faith Dialogue, held in 2005 and in 2007;

(iii) Indonesia and Canada, the Inter-faith Messages with ASEAN — Canada Dialogue on Inter-faith Initiatives, November 2008;

(iv) Indonesia and the Russian Federation Inter-faith Dialogue on the theme "Peaceful coexistence in a multireligious society: lessons learned from Indonesia and the Russian Federation", June 2009;

(v) Indonesia and the United Kingdom Inter-faith Dialogue within the scheme of their joint Islamic Advisory Group, June 2007 and February 2008;

(vi) Indonesia and Lebanon Inter-faith Dialogue, October 2008;

(vii) Indonesia and the United States Inter-faith Cooperation, January 2010: the outcome of this very first inter-faith cooperation between Indonesia and the United States is the "Shared concerns and commitments", which is expected to be a basis in initiating future cooperation between Indonesia and the United States.

C. Measures taken at the national level

National strategy

28. The current national strategy on combating terrorism, which was adopted through a ministerial decision in 2006, includes preventing and combating terrorism, increasing alertness to and preparedness for terrorist attacks, and protection of vital infrastructure from terrorist attacks. The strategy also covers operational measures that include combat, protection, prevention, dealing with the spread of radicalism, conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, re-socialization and re-education, increasing institutional capacity, coordination and training.

Legislative measures

29. Indonesia has a wide range of legislative measures in place to counter terrorist activities. Indonesia has established the important legislative framework, namely its anti-terrorism law and anti-money-laundering law.

30. The current draft amended anti-money-laundering law will improve the deficiencies in the aspect of criminalization and the coverage of predicate offence. The law has accommodated the authority of the International NGO Training and Research Centre to conduct transactions, and to postpone/delay and freeze assets suspected to be derived from crime that is categorized as suspicious transaction. As soon as the law is enacted by Parliament, there will be guidelines regarding transaction postponement assets freezing arrangements prepared by the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK).

31. Indonesia is currently drafting legislation on terrorist financing and there has been a wide consultative process. The draft legislation includes some important elements, including the postponement of transaction and freezing of assets, which includes transaction/assets involving persons or corporations categorized as terrorists or terrorist groups according to the list published by Governments or international organizations. It is envisaged that existing shortcomings will be addressed in the proposed draft bill on terrorist financing, and a more effective mechanism will be created by that bill in order to deal with the seizure and forfeiture of property suspected of being involved in terrorist activities. The legal mechanisms and administrative processes to trace and freeze without delay assets of entities included in Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) will also be accommodated in the bill.

32. In combating terrorism, Indonesia recognizes the importance of increasing awareness and paying more attention to victims of terrorism. In this regard, Indonesia is very supportive of the efforts of the United Nations, including through the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The existing legal instruments that relate to victims of terrorism include Law No. 13 (2006) on the protection of witnesses and victims, and Government Regulation No. 44 (2008) on compensation, restitution, assistance to witnesses and victims. Anti-terrorism law No. 15 (2003) also includes a provision on witnesses in the case of terrorism, and the conduct of this matter is further regulated in Government regulation No. 24 (2003) on procedures for the protection of witnesses, investigators, prosecutors and judges in the criminal act of terrorism. In order to prevent torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Indonesia has also enacted several pieces of legislations that accommodate the subject of

human rights, for example law No. 39 (1999) on human rights, law No. 8 (1981) on criminal procedures, law No. 1 (1946) on the penal code and law No. 5 (1988) on the ratification of the International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

33. Indonesia is also currently drafting the amendment of its immigration law. Article 11 of the latest draft of the bill has accommodated the definition of transnational organized crimes, including terrorism, people smuggling, human trafficking, money-laundering and illegal drug trafficking. In addition, Indonesia has prioritized other bills related to counter-terrorism to be discussed by the Parliament within the national legislation programme for 2010-2014, such as: the criminal code bill and the criminal procedural bill. The criminal code bill stipulates that terrorism is a criminal offence against the State and security.

Strengthening capacity-building

34. Indonesia continues to improve its capacity to fight terrorism through training for law enforcement officers in the area of intelligence and information-sharing, investigation management, financial investigation, forensic incident management, intelligence analysis and legal advisory and legislative capacity-building for criminal justice officials and other national competent authorities.

Law enforcement

35. Indonesia has adopted a number of law enforcement measures, investigated several terrorism cases and has successfully prosecuted, arrested and punished individuals involved in terrorist activities, including the investigation of a number of terrorism cases that have been brought to the courts. In 2009 and 2010, Indonesia captured several terrorist suspects, including some of the most wanted, namely Noordin Mohammed Top and Joko Pitono, alias Dulmatin, who were shot dead by the Indonesian Police (Detachment 88). After the Bali Bombing of October 2002, Indonesia arrested more than 500 terrorist suspects, 350 of whom have been punished.

36. Indonesia has criminalized cases wherein individuals are members of terrorist organizations, as stipulated in article 17 and 18, in conjunction with article 1 (2) of the law on anti-terrorism. These articles have been used by public prosecutors in prosecuting cases against the defendants Abu Dujana and Zarkasih. In addition, the panel of judges also mentioned in the court judgment that Al Jamaah Islamiah is an illegal corporation.

37. It is worth noting that during 2009, the Indonesian Supreme Court examined more than eight cases of terrorism. The Supreme Court rejected three of them and to support the judgement made by the lower courts to sentence the terrorists to various periods of imprisonment. The Supreme Court is still examining five pending cases. As in 2008, the Supreme Court examined four cases of terrorism, rejected the plea of the terrorists and put them into prison for various lengths of time. In 2007, the Supreme Court examined six cases of terrorism and rejected four of them and strengthened the decision of the lower courts which had sentenced them to prison.

Inter-faith dialogue and deradicalization

38. Indonesia stresses the importance of addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In the context, in addition to its law enforcement measures, Indonesia uses other means of combating terrorism, including through inter-faith dialogue and deradicalization programmes.

Strengthening institutional capacity

39. Indonesia has an inter-agency coordination mechanism for the authorities responsible for the fight against terrorism. In 2002, Indonesia established a desk for coordinating such activities. Indonesia is in the process of establishing a new body to upgrade the coordination desk in order to promote a more coordinated response in countering terrorism.

40. In 2006, Indonesia also established a task force on terrorism and transnational crime within the Attorney General's office. The task force, which is designed to oversee counter-terrorism trials nationwide through a cadre of special terrorism prosecutors, has taken the lead in prosecuting terrorists and has won several convictions.

Jamaica

1. Jamaica commends the leadership role of the United Nations in international efforts to counter-terrorism: the important work achieved thus far through the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; and the effectiveness of the multifaceted mechanisms that are in place to tackle the web of international terrorism.

2. Jamaica acknowledges the capacity of terrorists to optimize the networks and resources of transnational organized crime, including the benefits to be derived from the illicit traffic in arms and drugs, money-laundering and human trafficking. Jamaica reiterates its firm support for and commitment to the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and remains determined to continue the fight against international terrorism by preventing and suppressing any attempt to aid or abet terrorists and their activities, such as financing or harbouring, and also by intensifying regional and international cooperation in information exchange and mutual legal assistance.

3. Pursuant to the obligations of States under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 50/53, Jamaica hereby submits its report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the measures it has taken in its efforts to combat and eliminate terrorism.

Legal framework

4. Jamaica reiterates its commitment to the rule of law as reflected in its legal framework, supported by appropriate measures and mechanisms, aimed at ensuring the proper implementation of all relevant United Nations international counter-terrorism instruments and resolutions. Jamaica also participates in regional, multilateral and bilateral agreements and arrangements to ensure and enable mutual legal assistance, including extradition.

International counter-terrorism instruments

5. Jamaica is party to 12 of the major international counter-terrorism and other conventions.

6. Jamaica is also taking steps to implement the 2005 amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

National implementing counter-terrorism legislation

7. Jamaica has enacted a number of laws to implement its obligations under the conventions it is party to, and to otherwise aid in its fight against international terrorism. Domestic laws include the Terrorism Prevention Act (2005), the Proceeds of Crimes Act and Regulations (2007), the Bank of Jamaica (Amendment) Act (2004), the Interception of Communications Act, the Aircraft (Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions) Act (1984), the Terrorism Prevention (Amendment) Act (2010), the Terrorism Prevention (Reporting Entities) Regulations 2010, and the Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Act, which were enforced with the following counter-terrorism and related effects:

(a) The Terrorism Prevention Act criminalizes (including by the imposition of imprisonment for life) any activity or attempt at such activity enabling terrorists (including funding, financing, transport, lodging, safe haven, recruitment of members or the supply of weapons) to carry out terrorist activities; obliges financial institutions and other intermediaries (including lawyers, notaries, insurance intermediaries, money transfer systems and accountants) to report suspicious transactions; and provides for strong penalties in cases of non-compliance. The Act also makes it possible to declare certain persons or institutions outside of those previously identified (for instance, charitable institutions) as financial institutions with the reporting obligations as those set out above;

(b) The Agreement permits Jamaican courts to extend their jurisdiction over persons responsible for terrorist offences outside of Jamaica (whether a Jamaican or a foreigner), once such person is found within the State and such offence is a terrorist offence within its legal framework;

(c) The Proceeds of Crimes Act makes money-laundering and the financing of terrorism predicate offences. The regulations also mandate the keeping and monitoring of identification and transaction records for financial institutions;

(d) The Bank of Jamaica Act regulates money transfer systems and agencies; there are no informal money transfer systems operating in Jamaica;

(e) The Aliens Act and the Immigration Restriction (Commonwealth) Act, the Passport Act, the Customs Act and the Civil Aviation Act provide more than sufficient coverage and control of cross-border movement of persons, cash and other monetary instruments, passengers and cargo inspection;

(f) A Port Security Bill is under consideration to further entrench the already enhanced customs security and risk assessment efforts, including the signing of the Declaration of Principles with the United States under its Container Security Initiative;

(g) The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act has improved the ability to apprehend and punish human traffickers;

(h) Through the ability to wiretap telephone calls under the Interception of Communications Act, and the improvement of investigative tools under its Anti-Money Laundering regime, Jamaica has improved its ability to gather evidence in its pursuit to prosecute those responsible for terrorist offences.

Counter-terrorism measures and mechanisms

8. Various measures and mechanisms are in place at the national level to ensure implementation of national counter-terrorism legislation and policies. Jamaica is also involved in regional and international processes and systems geared to fight terrorism in all its aspects.

Financial Investigations Division

9. The Financial Intelligence Unit, established in 2001, is currently operating in the Ministry of Finance and Public Service as a sub-unit of the Financial Investigations Division, which was established in 2002 in the Ministry of National Security with the mandate to deter, investigate and prosecute financial crimes as well as protect national revenue and support an equitable tax system. This mandate was expanded in 2009 to include detection and deterrence of terrorist financing activities in line with the provisions of the Terrorism Prevention Act.

National Counter-Terrorism Council

10. The National Security Council functions as Jamaica's counter-terrorism body under the direction of the Prime Minister and with the collaboration of various Government ministries to coordinate and implement policy and operational measures, including information-sharing.

National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre

11. The National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre sources and disseminates intelligence relating to the traffic in drugs, arms and ammunition and extradition and deporting processes and has responsibility for liaising and sharing information with regional and international law enforcement agencies.

Watch lists and other screening procedures

12. Jamaica employs watch lists and screening procedures as useful tools to enhance capacities to identify terrorists and initiate preventive, investigative and/or restraining processes and action. Persons entering Jamaica are subject to screening, and national, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), United Nations and INTERPOL watch lists are kept updated and in frequent use.

Cross-border controls

13. To help monitor cross-border movements, Jamaica issues machine-readable passports, in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regulations, which exceed the minimum security requirements.

14. Jamaica is a member of the World Customs Organization and is fulfilling obligations related to its Safe Framework of Standards. To enable the timely exchange of information and intelligence, Jamaica has developed and established:

(a) The valuation intelligence risk management system, a central repository of information, allowing rapid tracking/tracing of declarations/invoices and their validity;

(b) Targeting and screening network, with other national Customs Departments in the region, to facilitate intelligence and information exchange.

Early warning arrangements and information exchange systems

15. Jamaica has early warning arrangements to facilitate rapid information exchange with other States through the conclusion of bilateral agreements with States and international bodies (including Jamaica's participation in the framework of the Organization of American States) and the real-time operations of the Caribbean Intelligence Sharing Network and the Joint Regional Communication Centre, staffed with law enforcement personnel (customs, immigration, military and police) from CARICOM States with responsibility for the analysis and dissemination of intelligence and information to individual Caribbean States. Jamaica optimizes its membership within INTERPOL and the Caribbean and Latin America Association of Intelligence Police to obtain direct exchanges of intelligence.

16. The Jamaica Defence Force has the responsibility to provide early warning to other States under specific bilateral agreements and arrangements (including with Colombia, Cuba, the United Kingdom and the United States).

Regional efforts to counter international terrorism

17. Jamaica participates in regional counter-terrorism efforts, including training, seminars and exercises, in cooperation with countries such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

18. Jamaica has benefited from technical assistance activities in this field from the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Inter American Counter-Terrorism Committee. Assistance in this regard has enabled Jamaica's timely drafting of counter-terrorism legislation and enhanced its capacity to strengthen customs security through workshops and exercises, including undertaking public education and awareness seminars.

Mutual legal assistance and extradition

19. Jamaica, in its commitment to cooperate with other States through the exchange of legal assistance and information, and in order to extradite perpetrators of terrorist acts in accordance with its domestic laws, facilitates mutual legal assistance and extradition through the conclusion of bilateral treaties, the participation in the Commonwealth Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Harare) scheme and the Commonwealth Extradition of Fugitives (London) scheme, participation in the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance and through the cooperation of Jamaican authorities with regional and international law enforcement agencies and organizations such as INTERPOL and joint intelligence coordinating centre affiliates.

Refugee status

20. Jamaica has adopted a comprehensive policy with regard to persons seeking refugee status. In keeping with the obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the related 1967 Protocol, this policy allows the State to deny refugee status to persons who have engaged in terrorist activities.

Romania

1. Romania has the following national legislation in the field of counter-terrorism:

(a) Law No. 535 (November 2004) on preventing and countering terrorism;

(b) Law No. 656 (February 2002) on preventing and sanctioning money-laundering and on instituting measures for preventing and countering financing of terrorist acts, with the subsequent modifications, and Law No. 594 (June 2008) on approving the implementation of the provisions of Law No. 656 (February 2002);

(c) Law No. 508 (November 2004) on the establishment, organization and functioning of the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism within the Public Ministry;

(d) Parliament Decision No. 21 (September 2001) on Romania's participation with other NATO members in actions of countering international terrorism;

(e) Law No. 92 (April 2004) on approving Romania's participation in the Australia Group for export control in the field of non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons;

(f) Law No. 1272 (October 2005) on approving a list of individuals and legal persons suspected of carrying out/financing terrorist acts;

(g) National Securities Commission Regulation No. 11 (September 2005) on preventing and combating money-laundering and financing of terrorist acts through capital markets;

(h) National Securities Commission President's order No. 9 (March 2005) on approving instructions with reference to the prevention of financing terrorist acts;

(i) Law No. 531 (April 2006) on approving the regulation on organizing and functioning of the National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering;

(j) Assurances Supervision Commission Rule (December 2005) on preventing and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts through assurance markets;

(k) Law No. 91 (June 2007) on implementing specific legislation on preventing and combating money-laundering operations and/or financing terrorist acts by the financial auditors;

(l) Law No. 202 (December 2008) on enforcing international sanctions;

(m) Assurances Supervision Commission rules (December 2008) on preventing and combating money-laundering and financing of terrorist acts through assurance markets.

2. Romania is party to the following international laws with national applicability:

(a) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005), ratified by Law No. 369 (October 2006);

(b) Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, Warsaw (2005) ratified by Law No. 141 (November 2006);

(c) Council of Europe Convention on the Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, Warsaw, (2005) ratified by Law No. 420 (November 2006).

3. Romania has signed the following bilateral/multilateral agreements on cooperation, including information and intelligence exchange:

(a) Agreement signed between Romania and Hungary (April 2004) on enforcing the provisions of the Romanian-Hungarian convention on border and rail control;

(b) Agreement between Romania and Sweden (May 2004) regarding cooperation in combating organized crime, illegal drugs, substances and precursors trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism and other major crimes;

(c) Agreement between Romania and Georgia (May 2004) regarding cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime, illegal drugs, substances and precursors trafficking, and other major crimes;

(d) Protocol on countering terrorism (December 2004) additional to the agreement of cooperation between the States participating in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation in the field of countering crime, especially organized crime;

(e) Agreement between Romania and Bulgaria (December 2004) regarding the cooperation of border authorities;

(f) Agreement (June 2005) amending the partnership agreement between member States from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and member States of the European Community, signed in Cotonou (June 2000);

(g) Agreement between Romania and Switzerland (September 2005) regarding cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs, substances and precursors and other transnational crimes;

(h) Cooperation agreement between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and the State Prosecutor of Luxembourg, on cooperation and financial intelligence exchange in the field of combating money-laundering and terrorist financing (June 2006);

(i) Agreement between Romania and Indonesia (July 2006) regarding cooperation in preventing and combating transnational organized crime, terrorism and other crimes;

(j) Agreement between Romania and Estonia (August 2006) regarding the mutual protection of classified information;

(k) Agreement between Romania and Hungary (December 2006) on enforcing the provisions of the Romanian-Hungarian convention regarding border and rail control traffic, Bucharest, April 2004;

(l) Agreement between Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-laundering and the Russian Federal Financial Monitoring Service (May 2007) on intelligence exchange in the field of preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financial support;

(m) Agreement between Romania and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 2007) regarding cooperation in combating terrorism and organized crime;

(n) Agreement between Romania and Serbia (July 2007) regarding cooperation in combating international terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in drugs;

(o) Trilateral extended cooperation protocol on combating crime, especially cross-border crime, between Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia, signed in Belgrade (September 2008);

(p) Agreement between Romania and Turkey (October 2007) regarding the cooperation in preventing, limiting and removing disaster effects;

(q) Agreement between Romania and Hungary (November 2007) regarding cooperation in aerial police missions;

(r) Security agreement between Romania and Norway on mutual protection of classified information, signed in Bucharest, May 2008;

(s) Memorandum of understanding between Romanian and Israeli authorities on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Bermuda, May 2007;

(t) Memorandum of understanding between Romanian and Hungarian authorities on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and financing terrorism, signed in Budapest, September 2007;

(u) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and the British Serious Organized Crime Agency/Financial Intelligence Unit on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Bermuda, May 2007;

(v) Memorandum of understanding between Romanian and Norwegian authorities on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Seoul, May 2008;

(w) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and the Montenegrin Office to Prevent Money-Laundering and Financing Terrorism on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Bucharest, October 2008;

(x) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Government of Nigeria on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Seoul, May 2008;

(y) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian and Finnish authorities on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Seoul, May 2008;

(z) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-laundering and the Turkish Financial Crime Investigation Council on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Bucharest, September 2008, and in Ankara, October 2008;

(aa) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian and Lebanese authorities on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Beirut, September 2008;

(bb) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-laundering and the Paraguayan Secretariat for Prevention of Money-laundering or Property on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Bucharest, December 2008, and in Asunción, December 2008;

(cc) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-laundering and the Maltese Financial Information Analysis Unit on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Doha, May 2009;

(dd) Memorandum of understanding between the Romanian National Office for Preventing and Combating Money-laundering and the Armenian Financial Monitoring Center of the Central Bank of Armenia on cooperation in financial intelligence exchange related to money-laundering and terrorist financing, signed in Doha, May 2009;

(ee) Agreement between Romania and Hungary (October 2008) on preventing and combating cross-border crime.

Spain

1. Spain has recently subscribed to a number of universal and regional conventions on terrorism as well as bilateral conventions, in force or under provisional application, in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, mutual legal assistance and extradition and cooperation in the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

Technical assistance activities

2. Part of Spain's contribution to the efforts of the international community in combating terrorism is the development of technical assistance activities aimed at improving the capacity of recipient States in preventing and combating terrorism in order to fulfil their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution

1373 (2001) and the United Nations conventions and protocols in the fight against terrorism.

3. In recent years, Spain has greatly increased its financial contribution to various training programmes against terrorism run by organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as regional organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and various regional training centres.

Terrorism Prevention Branch (UNODC)

4. Spain contributes to the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC by providing experts from the prosecution, judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. In addition, Spain has made contributions aimed at financing technical assistance projects, including seminars, round tables, workshops, meetings of experts, whether national, regional or subregional or on-site, and missions, focused on the development of national policy instruments for the implementation of international standards on terrorism. The projects are under negotiation with the beneficiary States and fall under the priorities identified by the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate of the Security Council and in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

5. Among the various activities recently held in this field is the workshop held in June 2009 in the Canary Islands on strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, organized jointly by Spain and UNODC, with the participation of the 15 member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and representatives of the commissions of ECOWAS and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

6. The workshop was seen as a continuation of the ministerial round table held in Madrid in May 2006, during which participants adopted the Madrid Plan of Action and Declaration, in which the African States represented, while condemning terrorism as an unjustifiable act whatever its nature or purpose, agreed to promote ratification of the universal instruments in the fight against terrorism, to adopt the relevant provisions into their national laws in order to prosecute such crimes, to eliminate existing obstacles to avoid extradition, when appropriate, and to acquire mutual legal assistance mechanisms in order to combat terrorism more effectively.

7. Spain has contributed to the activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in 2008 with a total of 500,000 euros (€), and, in 2009, with €200,000.

8. Spain provides substantial financing for UNODC projects, allocating 30 per cent of its contribution for general purposes and administration and 70 per cent for specific projects. The priorities established at the source of this financing are intended to support activities in Latin America and almost all of the selected projects are in that geographic area, with priority given to those projects aimed at reducing illicit drug demand and promoting alternative development in areas of illicit drug cultivation.

9. UNODC received a financial contribution from Spain amounting to €600,000 in 2008 and €300,000 in 2009.

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS)

10. The objectives of the Spanish collaboration with the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism are the funding of training activities in areas of mutual interest to the organization and Spain, particularly in border control and customs control against the financing of terrorism, transport security and cyber-security and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and collaboration in the legal and judicial areas of the fight against terrorism.

African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism (African Union)

11. Spain has contributed to the Centre both economically (€100,000 in 2007 and €50,000 in 2009) and by sending experts and organizing seminars.

Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation

12. Spain is working with the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation to implement technical assistance activities through the participation of Spanish experts in its activities, and is helping to fund the Centre with the voluntary contributions.

13. Spain has decided, with the Centre, to use the Spanish contribution for 2009 and 2010 for the purpose of training staff in identifying victims after attacks or major disasters. The presence of specialized Spanish personnel at the Centre has been maintained in recent years.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

14. After the Spanish presidency of OSCE in 2007, which gave special support to the programme of the Action against Terrorism Unit on the security of travel documents, the programme on legal cooperation in criminal matters related to combating terrorism and the issue of victims of terrorism, Spain has maintained its financial support to the Unit, contributing €184,000 in 2008 and €80,000 in 2009.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development

15. Spain has contributed to the financing of the Programme against Terrorism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) since its establishment in 2003. The Programme meets the mandate contained in the action plan against terrorism adopted by the IGAD Summit in Uganda, in 2003, which called for concerted action in the following areas: measures to establish a regional approach in the fight against terrorism within a comprehensive international strategy; measures to combat terrorist financing; strengthening the operational capacity to collect and share information; ensuring the protection of human rights in operations against terrorism; and educational programmes to strengthen public support.

Task Force on Counter-terrorism of the Group of Eight

16. Spain has continued to participate in meetings of the Task Force on Terrorism which brings together member States of the G-8, plus Spain, Australia and Switzerland, and most relevant international organizations in training for the fight against terrorism, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, with the aim of assisting and promoting the coordination of technical assistance

relevant to the fulfillment of the obligations contained in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Spanish participation in multilateral forums

United Nations

17. Spain supports the strengthening of the multilateral framework, in particular the United Nations, as the only fully effective and long-term legitimate body to respond to the threat of terrorism. Spain is helping to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Organization and is working for the continued improvement of the international framework.

18. Spain has actively contributed to the strengthening and improvement of the existing anti-terrorism regulatory framework and has played an active role in the design and negotiation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006. Aware of the importance of promoting the implementation of the Strategy, Spain has supported the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force since its creation. Spain has been one of the main supporters of the Task Force since its creation. In 2008, the contribution of Spain to the Task Force was €600,000, and in 2009 its €550,000 contribution was focused on victims of terrorism, conflict prevention and support for the operations of the Task Force Office.

European Union

19. During the first half of 2010, Spain held the European Union Presidency. The fight against terrorism is a key element on the agenda of the Presidency. The priorities of the Spanish Presidency were focused on the importance of maintaining a coordinated effort in the fight against terrorism, respect for the rule of law in this fight, the usefulness of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the fostering of transatlantic dialogue and cooperation with third countries.

Victims of terrorism

20. In advancing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in recent years, Spain has been promoting international solidarity with the victims of terrorism. This consistent line of action is based on the following three areas:

(a) The insistence that the concern about the victims should be treated from the perspective of human rights, as part of the comprehensive response that "rule of law" societies must give to terrorism, while respecting the rights of suspects and protecting and upholding the rights of its citizens;

(b) It is clear from the Spanish experience that the voice of the victims may have great value in the prevention of terrorism by acting as means to delegitimize it, and to mobilize civil society; it is equally necessary to design and implement care and support specific, national and international instruments to meet the needs of victims of terrorism;

(c) Spain has supported the Task Force's working group on supporting victims of terrorism. One of the most important activities was the organization of the Secretary-General's Symposium on Supporting Victims of Terrorism in September 2008 in New York. The goal of the event was to facilitate dialogue

between associations of victims, Member States, international organizations and civil society organizations so as to convey support for the working group and spread the message that the humanization of the victim is an effective measure to combat terrorism.

21. Since 2007, Spain has also been organizing annual seminars at the Training Centre of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development in Cartagena, Colombia, on assistance and solidarity with the victims of terrorism and other victims of violent crime, giving them the opportunity to share their experiences and to support victims on both sides of the ocean.

Human rights and the fight against terrorism

22. Spain very much appreciates that, in adopting the Strategy, the General Assembly has agreed to reaffirm and strengthen the obligation of States to respect human rights, the rule of law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as the fundamental framework of the measures taken at national and international levels to combat terrorism.

23. As a result, Spain has promoted an international strategy to combat terrorism that positions international law, respect for human rights and the rule of law as the basis of any government action against terrorism.

Alliance of Civilizations

24. One of the obvious key concerns in the report of the high-level group of the Alliance of Civilizations is terrorism. The report identifies terrorism as a main issue of international tension and mistrust among societies, and presents an analysis of terrorism related to or inspired by Al-Qaida, which has positioned itself as part of an alleged conflict of civilizations, focusing much of its message and ideology on feeding and inciting mutual distrust, and taking advantage of such mistrust as a breeding ground for the radicalization of young people in different parts of the globe in order to attract them to terrorism.

25. The initiative of the Alliance of Civilizations, of which Spain is a co-sponsor, has been reflected in the development of a series of national plans and practical ideas for the implementation of its initiatives, including the prevention of terrorism. Spain also supports the Forum of the Alliance, the first of which took place in Madrid in 2008, as a platform for dialogue and the facilitation of initiatives and collaborative projects. The result of this effort was supported by the General Assembly in November 2009 through the adoption of its resolution on the Alliance of Civilizations.

26. The Second Forum was held in Istanbul on 6 and 7 April 2009, and the Third Forum in Rio de Janeiro on 28 and 29 May 2010.

27. Spain has given its full support to this initiative during its Presidency of the European Union, highlighting the celebration in Córdoba (3 and 4 May 2010) of the international conference on "Religious Freedom in Democratic Societies".

Switzerland

1. Almost four years after the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the General Assembly meeting on 8 September 2010 will offer a valuable opportunity for Member States and United Nations stakeholders to share views and information on the current and future steps in implementing the Strategy, identify best practices and coordinate their work in this regard.

2. The Strategy offers a comprehensive framework for a coherent international response to terrorism. It encourages Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and subregional organizations to support the implementation of the Strategy, and encourages non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement it. The Strategy reminds us that an effective global counter-terrorism programme must focus on non-military tools and emphasizes the need to promote all four pillars of the Strategy, including capacity-building, law enforcement cooperation and dealing with the underlying societal and political conditions that are conducive to the spread of terrorism. Last but not least it reaffirms that counter-terrorism efforts must respect human rights and the rule of law.

3. Switzerland commends the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its office for its ongoing efforts to enhance coherence within the United Nations system in promoting all four pillars of the Strategy.

4. Switzerland welcomes the institutionalization of the Task Force in General Assembly resolution 64/235. In order to carry out its mandate effectively, the Task Force needs to be continuously provided with an appropriate level of resources, in particular through the existing regular budget.

5. Switzerland believes that the definition of the relationship and interaction between the Task Force and Member States set out in General Assembly resolution 64/235 has established a balanced approach to ensuring policy guidance for Member States, while avoiding excessively detailed oversight.

6. Switzerland's international efforts to counter terrorism are led by the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has the primary responsibility for developing, coordinating and implementing the country's foreign policy with regard to counter-terrorism.

7. In order to ensure an integrated implementation of the elements contained in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the domestic level, the Coordinator chairs the so-called "Interdepartmental Group on Counter-Terrorism" within the Swiss federal administration. Whereas each of the more than 30 agencies in the group remains fully empowered in its area of competence, the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator's Office is establishing, within this framework, a consistent policy regarding counter-terrorism.

8. Switzerland presents the following examples of its activities to implement the Strategy and each of its four pillars since the last formal review of the Strategy in September 2008, including its cooperation with and support of the different working groups of the Task Force and its various entities.

Strategy: chapeau

9. The Strategy encourages Member States to support its implementation through mobilizing resources and expertise.

10. At the outset, Switzerland emphasizes the need to promote all four pillars of the Strategy. It has therefore provided financial support for the Task Force's "Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative".

11. The adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in September 2006, and its holistic framework, which seeks to include both traditional and non-traditional counter-terrorism actors in preventing and responding to terrorism, is significant. However, there is still no forum for national coordinators/focal points to come together on a regular basis and engage jointly on concrete issues related to the implementation of the Strategy and to better connect global, regional and national counter-terrorism initiatives.

12. In 2007, as a contribution to the implementation of the Strategy, Switzerland, together with Costa Rica, Japan, Slovakia and Turkey, initiated an international process on global cooperation in combating terrorism". The focus of the process was on assessing the overall contributions of the United Nations to the fight against terrorism and identifying ways to make its institutions more relevant to national counter-terrorism strategies and better able to support implementation of the Strategy.

13. The 19 recommendations which emerged from the process in 2008, which were subsequently presented to the General Assembly during the first formal review of the Strategy in September 2008, included a proposal for the creation of a new informal global platform, intended to facilitate discussion among counter-terrorism coordinators of the Member States and between the latter and representatives of the United Nations and other international institutions.

14. With this in mind, and in order to foster greater networking among the national counter-terrorism focal points and to facilitate their role as interface among national, regional and global counter-terrorism efforts, the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, also on behalf of the other co-sponsoring Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, organized, in close cooperation with the Task Force, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), a two-day international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points entitled "Better linking national and global counter-terrorism efforts", which took place in Vienna on 12 and 13 October 2009. During the two-day workshop, representatives of 113 Member States, 40 regional and subregional organizations and entities of the United Nations system dealing with counter-terrorism came together to liaise with each other and to exchange information on issues related to the implementation of global and regional counter-terrorism commitments. During the 2009 international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points in Vienna, participants discussed the value of the Strategy as a comprehensive guide for ensuring a holistic approach in addressing terrorism at the domestic level.

Plan of Action: chapeau

15. In fulfilment of the Strategy, Switzerland deposited, on 15 October 2008, the instruments of ratification or accession with regard to the four 2005 universal

conventions and protocols against terrorism, thus ratifying all 16 United Nations conventions and protocols against terrorism that have been developed under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

16. In conformity with the Strategy, Switzerland closely cooperates with the different counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies of the Security Council and supports these bodies in fulfilling their tasks, in particular the work of the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Monitoring Team. Upon request by the Monitoring Team, acting on behalf of the Task Force, Switzerland is co-financing a study to explore the feasibility of developing terrorist financing indicators (the project started in 2008 is still ongoing). Swiss experts and representatives of the Monitoring Team meet regularly to discuss issues of common concern.

Plan of Action: Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

17. Switzerland strongly believes that addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism is an essential part of an effective and comprehensive strategy to combat and prevent terrorism. According to the Strategy, these conditions include: poverty, prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism, lack of rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance.

18. The following examples highlight Switzerland's recent engagement regarding the first pillar of the Strategy:

(a) Switzerland financially supports the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, which assists the international community in pursuing good governance and reform of the security sector. It also financially supports the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, which provides an international forum for dialogue on issues relating to security and peace policy. In addition, Switzerland has been active for more than five years in the development of projects and methodologies aimed at addressing restrictions to political participation as well as the limitation of the operations of charitable organizations;

(b) Switzerland's activities in Afghanistan can serve as one specific example of integrated Strategy implementation and cooperation also with non-traditional actors in the fight against terrorism. As part of international efforts to boost law and order, Switzerland contributes to the reform of the Afghan security sector. Its engagement falls under the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan, which was set up by the United Nations in May 2002 together with the Ministry of Interior as the executing agency. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was entrusted with the management of respective funds. The main purpose of the Trust Fund is to finance and support the formation of the renewed national police forces in Afghanistan. The priority activities to be addressed are: the nationwide payment of police staff salaries, acquisition of non-lethal equipment, rehabilitation of department facilities, capacity-building and institutional development. In particular, Switzerland is helping to ensure Afghanistan's police force gets paid fairly and on time in order to prevent corruption (the computerized payroll programme enables tracking financial flows) as well as to stop domestic violence in the country. Since 2003, Switzerland has contributed 3.7 million Swiss francs to the Trust Fund. A

number of other projects aiming at countering the further rise of terrorism are currently under review;

(c) In 2009, Switzerland, together with the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank and NATO as convenors, organized the "3C-conference" for a more coherent, coordinated and complementary approach in fragile and conflict-affected States, promoting whole-government and whole-system initiatives. The dialogue across policy communities led to a reinforcement of existing international policy commitments, with ownership and the endorsement of other policy communities, which resulted in the adoption of a common road map to reach shared State-building and peacebuilding results;

(d) Switzerland has initiated thematic platforms within the Alliance of Civilizations initiative in which Muslim and non-Muslim countries of the Group of Friends of the Alliance can work on concrete issues of cooperation, such as "bridging the gap in the humanitarian and development field" or "media literacy". The Swiss approach is to have action-orientated dialogue on concrete projects, which leads to a mutual understanding. Further dialogue and cooperation can be based upon mutual understanding;

(e) In 2009, Switzerland co-organized a Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) workshop on "Civil society facing the consequences of terrorism: victims of terrorism, civil liberties and human rights". The high-level workshop engaged almost 100 participants from 24 EAPC member States and partner States in stimulating and comprehensive discussions about a topic of crucial importance to national and international security. Twenty-five internationally renowned specialists with various backgrounds spoke in four panels about the consequences of terrorism. In general, the speakers supported the argument that the international community should strive for a common vision of the terrorist threat we face.

Plan of Action: Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

19. Switzerland condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations no matter who is responsible, where it happens and what the objectives are. Terrorist groups today deliberately target civilians, and can obtain access to modern technology with unprecedented destructive potential. Those responsible for such acts must be either prosecuted and judged or extradited.

20. The following examples highlight Switzerland's recent engagement regarding the second pillar of the Strategy:

(a) With the entry into force of the Federal Act on the Implementation of the Revised Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force against Money-Laundering on 1 February 2009, the advantages of Switzerland's financial centre have been consolidated, inter alia, by the revision of the Anti-Money-Laundering Act according to international standards. The most significant reform in this respect is that suspected terrorist financing is now subject to mandatory reporting. However, it is important to state that this duty to report already existed before the revision, based on the interpretation of terrorist financing under the old AMLA. In addition, a new ordinance on the control of transborder cash traffic entered into force on 1 March 2009 enabling more effective border controls in order to prevent money-laundering and terrorist financing;

(b) In May 2010, the Office of the Attorney General of the Swiss Confederation initiated several inquiries against persons suspected of terrorist financing and/or membership in and support of a criminal organization with a terrorist background. Several requests for judicial assistance have been submitted to Switzerland by different States involving the areas of radical Islamism, ethno-nationalist movements and certain organizations on the extreme left active in Europe and the Near and Middle East. Most of these requests have been accepted and executed by the Swiss authorities (for more details please refer to the contributions by Switzerland to the Secretary-General's annual reports on "Measures to eliminate international terrorism");

(c) One of Switzerland's top priorities is the improvement of the protection of individuals and civilians against the uncontrolled proliferation and abuse of small arms. Since the late 1990s, Switzerland, together with many other countries, international organizations and non-State actors, has been implementing a broad spectrum of practical measures aimed at reducing this threat. In addition, since 2007, it has been providing counter-terrorism and security sector reform training for representatives from the Iraqi Government and for other States on an annual basis. It has also been supporting regional police cooperation in the Western Balkans through technical and project assistance to the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association since 2008;

(d) Since 2008, Switzerland has been funding an anti-money-laundering programme to introduce international standards in this area, and implemented through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in various States. At the domestic level, Switzerland has updated its legislation following the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force amending its Anti-Money-Laundering Act. The amendment, which entered into force on 1 February 2009, explicitly includes the financing of terrorism;

(e) In 2008, Switzerland organized an EAPC workshop on "Assessing and Countering Jihadist Propaganda";

(f) In the Strategy, the General Assembly resolved to ensure, as a matter of priority, that fair and transparent procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on its lists, for removing them and for granting humanitarian exceptions. In a letter sent to the Security Council on 23 June 2008, the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland suggested the establishment of a panel within the Security Council that would be mandated to issue non-binding recommendations on individual de-listing requests, thus addressing concerns regarding the right to an effective review mechanism. On 17 December 2009, the Security Council has decided in resolution 1904 (2009) to create the office of an Ombudsperson. Switzerland welcomes this improvement to the existing procedure. As a result, the rights of individuals should be better taken into account at the international level;

(g) Since August 2009, Switzerland has been participating in the "Public Key Directory" of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and it is among the first States to have joined this instrument which is intended to facilitate control over biometric identity documents.

Plan of Action: Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

21. Strengthening capacity-building measures are crucial for the effective implementation of the Strategy. Since 2003, Switzerland has conducted increased security assistance and counter-terrorism capacity-building programmes in different countries and regions. The regions that have received the most attention are Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, as well as the Balkans. Switzerland has primarily conducted and is currently engaged in activities related to anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, the establishment of financial intelligence units, border security, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance, security sector reform, human rights training for law enforcement officials, and other areas for which Switzerland has relevant expertise.

22. The following examples highlight Switzerland's recent engagement regarding the third pillar of the Strategy:

(a) From 2007 to 2010, Switzerland has annually contributed to the UNODC project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of section 3 of the Strategy;

(b) Switzerland is co-organizing a workshop for North-African judges, key governmental experts and prosecutors in the area of draft legislation and training of the judiciaries. The workshop is jointly organized with the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and is planned for the end of 2010. The aim of the workshop is to ensure proper implementation of the instruments to which the States are party, including by establishing the relevant offences as serious crimes in their domestic legislation;

(c) In September 2009, Switzerland and the United States of America co-hosted an International Bioterrorism Response Coordination Exercise for representatives of Governments and regional and international organizations. The two-day exercise examined the cooperation and coordination issues between States and international/regional organizations in response to an international bioterrorism attack, contributing to building capacity to combat terrorism and strengthening the role of the United Nations system in this regard;

(d) From 2007 to 2009, Switzerland financially supported several activities of the Task Force's Working Group on "Tackling the financing of terrorism";

(e) The Strategy invites the United Nations to develop, together with Member States, a single comprehensive database on biological incidents. In response, Switzerland's Federal Office for the Environment established, in 2008, a point of contact with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and offered to assist with the further development of the database.

Plan of Action: Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

23. Switzerland fully shares the view reaffirmed in the Strategy that counter-terrorism efforts must respect human rights and the rule of law. The promotion of these principles in their own right is a critical element in effectively addressing terrorism.

24. The following examples highlight Switzerland's recent engagement regarding the fourth pillar of the Strategy:

(a) Switzerland contributes to the United Nations Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan, for which the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation partners with the Afghan Ministry of Interior, the United Nations Development Programme, the Afghan National Police and other international donors. As a result of Switzerland's support for the Trust Fund, it helps the Government of Afghanistan to empower and enable policewomen to deliver policing services in communities, to reduce violence against women and to promote security and peace in the country;

(b) With financial contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, Switzerland is supporting the work of OHCHR to protect human rights in partner countries and to promote implementation of respective human rights obligations. Due to its field presence, OHCHR often plays an important role in monitoring and preventing human rights abuses and strengthening capacities of national protection mechanisms. This contributes to reduce in potential for the further radicalization of population groups suffering from human rights violations and to prevent potential violent confrontations;

(c) Since 2007, Switzerland has been financially supporting the work of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

United States of America

1. The United States of America continues to support the implementation of the Strategy and looks forward to participating in the biennial review of the General Assembly on 8 September 2010. The United States believes that this United Nations instrument offers a useful model for a holistic response to terrorism. This is the result of both its substantive breadth, which is reflected by the inclusion not only of many of the same measures to combat and prevent terrorism found in relevant Security Council resolutions, but measures to address the political, social and economic conditions that can give rise to terrorism, and the emphasis it places on the role that a range of stakeholders, in addition to Governments, such as the multilateral bodies, the private sector and civil society, play in preventing and countering terrorism. In addition, the Strategy remains a useful tool to further strengthen the bilateral and multilateral partnerships that are critical to enhancing international counter-terrorism cooperation.

2. In addition, the Strategy reinforces a number of critical elements of the United States approach to countering terrorism. First, it reminds us that terrorism will never be defeated by military force alone, so it is critical that Governments promote the rule of law, democratic values, good governance and equitable social conditions to offer a viable alternative to those who, without the hope of a better life, are susceptible to terrorist recruitment and radicalization. Second, the Strategy underscores that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law are essential for an effective counter-terrorism strategy, whether at the global, regional, subregional, or national level. Third, it highlights the importance of strengthening the institutional capacities of States to prevent and combat terrorism. Effectively building State capacities and making counter-terrorism training for

police, prosecutors, border officials and members of the judiciary more systematic, more innovative and far reaching is a priority for the United States.

3. We are interested in working more closely with the United Nations system on a range of counter-terrorism capacity-building issues around the globe. As evidence of this commitment, on 9 April 2010, the Department of State's Coordinator of Counter-terrorism organized a full-day meeting involving United States and United Nations officials. The meeting was aimed at enhancing cooperation in building counter-terrorism capacities in the Sahel. The meeting adopted a number of recommendations aimed at enhancing the sustainability of counter-terrorism training and institution-building efforts, which may be of interest to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including: (a) placing mentors in national agencies to work with those officials who have received counter-terrorism training on how to implement and share the lessons learned; (b) obtaining a commitment that officials who receive training remain in their posts for a minimum period of time; (c) building the capacities of national police and other training academies; (d) placing more emphasis on train-the-trainer programmes; (e) conducting evaluations of the effectiveness of the outcomes of capacity-building activities with a view to making the adjustments necessary to enhance their effectiveness; (f) developing generic, practical guidelines and training materials to assist States in bringing the counter-terrorism capacities up to international standards; and (g) strengthening the capacities of regional training centres involved in counter-terrorism-related training, thus providing useful platforms not only for building capacity but fostering more regional cooperation.

4. In addition to continuing to find ways to work more closely with the United Nations system on a range of Strategy-related capacity-building issues, the United States will be looking to deepen its cooperation with the United Nations in countering violent extremism, which lies at the heart of the United States approach to countering terrorism. In this context, the United States is pleased to support the work of the United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) "Center on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism" to detect and prevent pathways into terrorism and promote early intervention efforts against terrorist recruitment and rehabilitation initiatives. Building upon our original voluntary contribution to the Task Force's Working Group on Radicalization and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism, the United States is currently supporting UNICRI's efforts to support facilitation of the exchange of information and experience among Governments on their respective projects and programmes aimed at countering the appeal of terrorism and violent extremism.

5. We believe that the comparative advantage of the United Nations in this field lies in providing a platform for Government and non-government experts from different regions to come together to discuss these issues, and we are looking at ways to further support the organization's work in this area.

6. The United States would like to share its non-paper "Regarding the future direction of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and United Nations Counter-terrorism Engagement on the Ground" (see para. 7 below), which was presented to the Roma/Lyons Group of the Group of Eight earlier this year. We believe the paper offers a number of practical ideas for further enhancing the on-the-ground relevance of the United Nations counter-terrorism programmes, at least some of which could be reflected in the report of the Secretary-General.

7. The United States believes that both the Secretary-General's report and the 8 September review should highlight the importance of raising more awareness about the Strategy outside New York. The Strategy has the potential to be a useful tool in promoting "whole system" responses to terrorism. However, at present, too few national officials, particularly officials outside the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, are familiar with it and the opportunities it offers. Much like has been done over the years with regional awareness raising workshops focused on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the office of the Task Force should spearhead an awareness-raising campaign regarding the Strategy. This could include a series of regional workshops that bring together relevant national practitioners, including United Nations, regional organizations and civil society experts to explain the practical significance of the Strategy for the relevant regions and to identify how it can be implemented in an integrated manner on the ground, taking the local context into account.

United States non-paper regarding the future direction of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and United Nations counter-terrorism engagement on the ground

1. The United States is committed to more sustained and strategic engagement with and at the United Nations. We pledge to work closely with the wider United Nations membership, including by seeking to enhance practical cross-regional counter-terrorism cooperation at the United Nations, in order to further strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations counter-terrorism programme. Working with our Group of Eight and other partners, our goal is to make the activities of the United Nations even more relevant to our national and regional efforts to combat and prevent terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

2. This renewed commitment is based on recognition of the critical role the United Nations can play in furthering our collective counter-terrorism objectives. This includes as a norm-setter, needs assessor, capacity-building assistance provider and facilitator, convener of experts, as well as through its work to mediate and resolve conflicts, and to promote economic growth, good governance, transparency, accountability and interreligious and cultural dialogue.

3. We recognize the unique expertise that the United Nations can bring to bear in a range of counter-terrorism capacity-building fields, which can complement bilateral and regional initiatives. We also see how working through United Nations agencies and programmes can offer the Group of Eight and other countries a useful platform upon which to build counter-terrorism cooperation.

4. We welcome the positive developments within the United Nations system over the past few years, including the recent institutionalization of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Task Force Support Office in New York, the increased engagement by a number of United Nations counter-terrorism actors in the field and the heightened interest on the part of both recipient and donor countries in working with the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism actors.

5. We are encouraged by the increasingly targeted approach that United Nations entities, in particular its Counter-Terrorism Committee and Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, have adopted.

6. We welcome the restructuring of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which includes placing more experts in the regional and local UNODC offices in order to better integrate counter-terrorism activities into the wider UNODC regional programming. We believe this will allow UNODC to respond more effectively to the technical assistance needs of the United Nations membership to address a range of interrelated security challenges, including terrorism.

7. The United Nations has grown increasingly adept in developing training and other capacity-building programmes to address specific regional and subregional counter-terrorism needs as part of an effort to make them more connected to the day-to-day work of national counter-terrorism practioners.

8. In order to maximize the impact of this increased United Nations counter-terrorism engagement, we are committed to working with the United Nations and other partners to ensure that the organization's counter-terrorism programmes are more coherent and better linked with bilateral and regional counter-terrorism activities.

9. Individual United Nations counter-terrorism actors have played important, and successful, roles. We believe, however, that the current approach to countering terrorism at the United Nations can be too "stove-piped" and insufficiently linked with the Organization's other institution-building efforts. More holistic, coordinated thinking on these issues is needed to make the Organization's work in this field even more relevant and effective. We look forward to continuing to work with partners, including within the United Nations Secretariat and its newly established Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Support Office, to stimulate this thinking.

10. The placement of the Task Force Support Office within the United Nations Department of Political Affairs offers a unique opportunity for both the United Nations and its Member States to move beyond viewing the role of the United Nations in counter-terrorism through the prisms of the individual bodies that make up the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture and towards viewing it as part of wider United Nations efforts to address political instability and institutional weakness in specific countries and regions.

11. As we continue to look at how the various United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building tools can be best leveraged in the context of wider efforts to address peace and security challenges in priority countries and regions, we encourage the United Nations to continue to focus more attention on ensuring that the key United Nations counter-terrorism actors are engaging both with each other and with donor and recipient countries in a more strategic, coordinated and timely manner.

12. We encourage the United Nations to develop a nimble, bureaucratically light approach that can respond quickly to emerging need and help address situations that require urgent attention.

13. This means, for example, having the United Nations: (a) identify where its comparative advantages lie in addressing gaps in a particular country or region; (b) determine which United Nations actors can usefully contribute in filling gaps and in minimizing duplication among the different United Nations entities; (c) develop United Nations capacity-building project proposals as needed; and (d) approach donors in a coordinated manner to seek funding and other support for these projects.

14. We believe that the now fully institutionalized Support Office could play a leading role in developing and implementing this new approach, starting by focusing the Task Force's attention on country-specific and region-specific issues.

15. We also encourage the Support Office to provide a United Nations platform for practioner-to-practioner and expert-to-expert dialogues at the regional, subregional, and cross-regional levels. These dialogues could focus on topical counter-terrorism issues, which either cut across existing United Nations counter-terrorism mandates or for which there is currently no home; the goal would be cross-fertilization of expertise, experiences and ideas. Examples of such topics might include: the rehabilitation of terrorists, the nexus between counter-terrorism and development, the nexus between crime and terrorism, countering violent extremism and the economic impact of terrorism.

Regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) acknowledges the importance of counter-terrorism as a key issue in its agenda. During the meeting of APEC leaders in 2009, members declared that they recognized the importance of building capacity to counter terrorism and welcomed the work of APEC in areas such as trade security, aviation security, anti-terrorist protection of energy infrastructure, countering terrorism financing, fighting cyber-terrorism, protecting the food supply against terrorist contamination and emergency preparedness.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)[a]

1. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has entered into a number of agreements in the fields of counter-terrorism, transnational crime and non-traditional security threats with several countries and organizations, including Australia, the European Union, India, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. ASEAN also strengthens cooperation to build security, stability and peace, especially in the region and more broadly in the world, including through the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and various partnerships in the eradication of transnational crimes that include the eradication of terrorism. The commitment of ASEAN in combating transnational crime is reflected in the ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime, the adoption of ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime and the work programme to implement the plan of action. In 2001, ASEAN adopted its Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, and the effort to combat terrorism was strengthened even more by the signing of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in 2007. The Convention provides a strong legal basis for the increasing of cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism. In 2009, ASEAN agreed on ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism, which is part of the implementation of ASEAN community blueprint on political security in the fight against terrorism. ASEAN has close cooperation with United Nations bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in strengthening capacity-building to counter terrorism.

2. The ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism includes two articles concerning terrorist financing, article 12 on enhancement of the capabilities of and the cooperation among financial intelligence units of ASEAN Member States, particularly on matters related to combating terrorist financing; and article 13 on the enhancement of cooperation among the intelligence communities, law enforcement agencies and financial supervisory authorities of ASEAN Member States on matters related to combating terrorist financing.

[a] Input received from Indonesia.

Asia-Europe Meeting[a]

1. There have been eight Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Counter-Terrorism Conferences since 2003, as part of a continuous effort to strengthen Asia-Europe mutual cooperation through discussion and exchange of experiences about the subject by engaging in a dialogue among the relevant political authorities and experts on counter-terrorism.

2. At the seventh ASEM Conference on counter-terrorism, held in Manila on 22 and 23 June 2009, the leading role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism was recognized and its support for the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy reaffirmed, including the further institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. ASEM and other international, regional, subregional organizations and forums play a key role in the dissemination of best practices and the implementation of the Strategy through increased coordination with the United Nations. The Conference supported the full implementation of the Strategy, in close cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat. ASEM continues efforts to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including poverty and lack of education, while promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts, respect for human rights, the rule of law and the promotion of inter-faith, intercultural, and inter-civilization dialogue. The Conference focused on enhancing the capacities of ASEM partner countries to prevent and combat terrorism, especially with relation to the transportation sector. The Conference also underscored the importance of strengthening capacity-building efforts of the States through increased cooperation and the provision of technical assistance.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]

1. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) attaches great importance to combating international terrorism and extremism.

2. On 5 September 2008, the CSTO Collective Security Council adopted the 2008-2012 plan for collective measures by its member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Under the plan, CSTO member States will make consolidated efforts, using their national capacities, for the practical implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy endorsed by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006.

3. In the context of the tasks outlined in the plan, CSTO is taking practical steps to establish and improve the system for countering terrorism and extremism.

4. A major step forward in that process was the decision, taken at a special session of the Collective Security Council held on 4 February 2009, to establish a CSTO collective operational response force, and the signature of the relevant international regulations at the Council's regular session held on 14 June 2010. The response force is part of the constant preparedness of the forces and resources of the Organization's collective security system. In addition to providing military security, the response force will participate in action to combat international terrorism and illicit trafficking in narcotics, weapons and ammunition, and other forms of transnational organized crime. The skills of the special units of the response force

were developed during exercises conducted in Kazakhstan in September 2009 and in the Russian Federation in June 2010.

5. By a decision of 5 June 2009, the Organization's Committee of Secretaries of Security Councils agreed on a list of organizations considered to be terrorist and extremist organizations in CSTO member States. The Organization's competent body recommended taking this list into account when cooperating in efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, and also recommended exchanging information on matters of mutual interest.

6. The CSTO leadership is particularly focused on identifying persons in respect of whom there is reliable evidence of involvement in terrorist and other criminal activities, and on preventing them from gaining access to the territories of the Organization's member States. The Organization's measures to prevent illegal migration are implemented by the Coordinating Council of heads of competent authorities of CSTO member States, in accordance with the CSTO plan of action for the period until 2012 for the establishment of a collective system to prevent the illegal migration of third country nationals, approved by the Collective Security Council on 14 June 2009. Consultations are held regularly to share information about the issuance of entry and transit visas to nationals of third countries that are potential sources of illegal migration; experience is also exchanged on establishing a new generation of national passports and visas that use biometric information to identify persons intending to travel abroad.

7. Every year the competent bodies of CSTO member States conduct preventive training operations, such as operation "Nelegal", to counter illegal migration and human trafficking. These operations involve joint action to prevent third country nationals from crossing borders illegally, for example by using forged documents. In the period from 15 March to 15 April 2009, channels for illegal migration through the territories of CSTO member States to European countries were identified and closed. Criminal proceedings were instituted in 153 cases for the organization of illegal migration; 144 criminal cases were brought for human trafficking; and 6,108 criminal cases were brought for other offences identified during the operation, including 1,736 offences related to illicit drug trafficking and 247 offences involving trafficking in arms.

8. In the information sphere, the Organization conducts joint special exercises such as the "Proksi" operation, which seeks to detect and suppress extremist websites and cut off the resources used to promote national, religious or racial hatred.

9. The CSTO Collective Security Council, the Organization's other statutory bodies and the CSTO secretariat attach great importance to the provision of logistical support to the law enforcement agencies and special services directly involved in countering the terrorist threat, and to the training of counter-terrorism specialists and experts. The following agreements were signed in October 2007 and September 2008, and subsequently entered into force in 2009: an agreement on concessionary terms for the provision of specialized technology and resources for law enforcement agencies and special services in CSTO member States; and an agreement on training for law enforcement officials, firefighters, emergency rescue teams and special service staff in CSTO member States. Mechanisms are currently being established to implement these agreements.

Counter-Terrorism Action Group

1. The Counter-Terrorism Action Group was formed in 2003, primarily to support the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee by coordinating efforts to build the capacities and political will of third countries to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Although the Action Group's mandate is focused on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), much of its work also supports the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy given the overlap between the two United Nations instruments. The Action Group reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the Strategy, and assures the United Nations of its continued and unwavering support in the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other United Nations agencies in condemning terrorism in all its forms and implementing the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288.

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

2. The Action Group has identified countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence as key priorities for its work. Members of the Group are deeply concerned about radicalization leading to violence, and underscore the need for concerted efforts and enhanced coordination in combating violent extremism. Member States are undertaking measures to address the challenges posed by environments that are conducive to the spread of terrorism and to make positive contributions to address the socio-economic factors that contribute to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

3. Member States of the Counter-Terrorism Action Group are committed to the prevention and combating of terrorism. Its Members put this commitment into practice by providing assistance to States in implementing Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) in the form of capacity-building assistance, be it funding, equipment, expertise or training facilities. Member States of the Action Group meet regularly to: review requests, analyse requirements and prioritize needs for capacity-building assistance; exchange information on needs assessments carried out by Members; hold local coordination meetings of officials from missions in priority recipient countries, involving host Government and local officials responsible for capacity-building assistance; seek to increase counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance and coordination, identifying cases of successful implementation of counter-terrorism capacity-building efforts; share best practices and lessons learned; and facilitate joint initiatives by members in selected countries.

4. Member States of the Action Group are engaged in many countries worldwide, providing legal, technical and financial assistance to build counter-terrorism capacity at the local, national and regional levels. Member States provide funding, equipment, expertise and training in support of efforts to, inter alia: train security officials; bolster customs and border controls (including land, maritime, and aviation security); combat illicit arms and drug trafficking; raise awareness about terrorist threats and encourage enhanced cooperation between States at both operational and political levels; provide assistance in the judicial sector, including law enforcement and training of judges and prosecutors, and strengthening legal frameworks; support training facilities and institutes in the legal and security

sectors; combat the financing of terrorism and money-laundering and strengthen financial institutions; produce detailed assessments, including needs assessments and counter-terrorism capabilities assessments; and support programmes aimed at promoting dialogue, outreach and understanding so as to combat the spread of violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence.

5. Member States meet regularly to: (a) review requests, analyse requirements and prioritize needs for capacity-building assistance; (b) exchange information on needs assessments carried out by Members; and (c) bring together local officials from missions in priority recipient countries, involving host Government and local officials responsible for capacity-building assistance. The Action Group works to implement the Strategy in its efforts to increase counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance and coordination; identify cases of successful implementation of counter-terrorism capacity-building efforts; share best practices and lessons learned; and facilitate joint initiatives by Members in selected countries and regions. Members recognize the importance of building local and national political will, and encourage States to take ownership of counter-terrorism measures.

6. At its meeting in Vancouver in April 2010, members of the Action Group agreed to a set of priorities to guide the Group's counter-terrorism capacity-building efforts. The objective in developing these priorities was to focus the efforts of the Group on improving coordination and encouraging concerted, coordinated activities The priorities identified were Yemen, the Sahel, South and South-east Asia, transportation security, and countering violent extremism and radicalization. This list is intended to be flexible to respond to changing threats in geographic and thematic areas.

7. Members of the Action Group assist other countries to build counter-terrorism capacity in a manner consistent with international norms and standards, including those related to protecting human rights. They focus on countries and regions that they consider priorities, and on areas where they have expertise. This is particularly evident at regular "local" meetings, which bring together embassy officials from member States in selected capitals, providing a particularly valuable opportunity for members to discuss challenges and successes of counter-terrorism capacity-building activities from an on-the-ground perspective. A recent example was the meeting held in Sana'a, Yemen, hosted by the United Kingdom, which convened partners in a priority country, allowing for fruitful information-sharing and a discussion of the pertinent security threats in that country. Local meetings of the Group often benefit from the participation of regional organizations and non-governmental organizations which share knowledge and intensify coordination on the ground, feeding into the strategic discussions and priorities of member States at their capitals.

Measures to build State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

8. Members of the Action Group reaffirm the need for enhanced international cooperation in counter-terrorism and note, in particular, the important role played by the United Nations system in promoting such cooperation. The members recognize the unique expertise that the United Nations can bring to bear in a range of counter-terrorism capacity-building fields. This expertise can complement bilateral and regional initiatives. They also see how working through United Nations agencies and programmes can offer a useful platform upon which to build counter-terrorism

cooperation. With this in mind, members interact regularly with the relevant members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). These two entities, in addition to the Task Force Support Office, are invited and actively participate in all meetings of the Action Group. Cooperation and coordination with these groups occurs not just at meetings but also intersessionally, with a view to sharing information on the activities of the groups, providing policy guidance and coherence where possible, and facilitating an open and ongoing dialogue.

9. The Action Group looks forward to working more closely with the Task Force, particularly in addressing its own geographic and thematic priorities. To assist in this effort, the members of the Group encourage the Task Force to focus more attention on ensuring that its members engage both with each other and with the members of the Group (and those States receiving assistance) in a more strategic, coordinated and timely manner. In addition, the Group encourages the Task Force to focus more attention on country and region-specific issues.

10. In addition, the Action Group encourages the Task Force to identify additional opportunities for United Nations-sponsored practitioner-to-practitioner and expert-to-expert dialogues at the regional, subregional and cross-regional levels. These dialogues could focus on topical counter-terrorism issues of a regional or thematic nature, which either cut across existing United Nations counter-terrorism mandates or for which there is currently no home.

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

11. Members of the Action Group recognize that robust counter-terrorism efforts can only succeed when they make respect for human rights and the rule of law central to their efforts. Members appreciate and unequivocally support the work undertaken by the Counter-Terrorism Committee in promoting efforts to ensure that national counter-terrorism measures are grounded in the respect for human rights and the rule of law. Members also strongly encourage enhanced cooperation between United Nations agencies and counter-terrorism actors in the promotion and integration of human rights in all their activities.

Recommendations for the way forward

12. The Action Group is pleased with the increasingly targeted approach that the United Nations, particularly its Counter-Terrorism Committee and Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, has adopted. We welcome the restructuring of the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, which includes placing more experts in the regional and local UNODC offices in order to better integrate counter-terrorism activities into the wider UNODC regional programming. As we continue to look at how the various United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building tools can be best leveraged in the context of wider efforts to address peace and security challenges in priority countries and regions, we encourage the United Nations to continue to focus more attention on ensuring that the key United Nations counter-terrorism actors are engaging both with each other and with donor and recipient countries in a more strategic, coordinated and timely manner.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) strongly supports the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in 2006, and acknowledges that terrorism continues to be one of the most serious threats to international security, and that tackling it requires a multifaceted, international and collaborative approach. NATO strongly condemns terrorism, whatever its motivations or manifestations and is committed to contributing to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

2. With regard to measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, NATO promotes dialogue and cooperation on defence against terrorism within its own forums and structures and in a variety of partnership frameworks. The 50-nation Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) Partnership Action Plan Against Terrorism, adopted at the NATO Summit in Prague in 2002, focuses on practical cooperation in the areas of intelligence sharing, civil emergency planning and relevant aspects of border security and management. In that context, other practical cooperation measures are the NATO-Russian Federation Council, the NATO-Ukraine Commission and the NATO-Georgia Commission, as well as partners such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the Republic of Korea. NATO also has a mechanism for exchange of information with partner States in the fight against terrorism, which includes economic and financial aspects of defence against terrorism. NATO's own activities are supplemented and complemented by those of the NATO Centre of Excellence for Defence against Terrorism.

3. In connection with measures to prevent and combat terrorism, NATO has undertaken to modernize its forces and capabilities, including in the area of defence against terrorism, developing new cutting-edge technologies to protect troops, civilians and critical infrastructure against the kind of attacks perpetrated by terrorists, for example suicide attacks and rocket attacks against aircraft and helicopters. The NATO Conference of National Armaments Directors, through its many bodies and links to national industry and scientific communities, has launched numerous programmes, projects and activities to improve overall NATO military capabilities, including capabilities to defend against terrorism. NATO also has a Weapons of Mass Destruction Centre, which seeks to: strengthen dialogue and common understanding among member countries on issues connected to the threat of weapons of mass destruction; strengthen consultations on non-proliferation arms control and disarmament issues; assess risks; and support defence efforts that serve to improve the Alliance's preparedness to respond to the risks of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

4. Under Operation Active Endeavour, NATO's only article 5 operation, NATO ships patrol the Mediterranean and monitor shipping to help detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity. This activity is further enhanced by the support of partner countries. NATO's mission in Afghanistan, the International Security Assistance Force, continues to assist the Government of Afghanistan with creating and maintaining a secure environment across all of Afghanistan, thus helping to create conditions that discourage the growth of terrorism.

5. NATO also uses its airborne early warning and control aircraft as reinforcement of national air policing capabilities — a valuable contribution to effective air policing which is a precondition for responding to a renegade threat.

6. NATO's measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations focuses on partnership mechanisms, in particular in the framework of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism and individual partnership action plans, which regularly includes objectives aimed at compliance with and implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions on countering terrorism, terrorism financing and money-laundering. This partnership cooperation includes training and education measures aimed at improving inter-agency coordination.

7. NATO promotes the adherence to internationally recognized human rights standards in all its partnership relations, and attaches great importance to the objectives of the Alliance of Civilizations established under the auspices of the United Nations.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

1. Terrorism continues to be one of the most serious threats to the peace and security of the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and activities and measures to prevent and combat terrorism have been on the OSCE agenda for many years. OSCE looks upon the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as providing guidance for the OSCE counter-terrorism activities and has adopted a number of decisions concerning the measures outlined in the Strategy.

2. Based on its comprehensive approach of linking the political-military, economic and environmental as well as the human dimensions of security, OSCE has developed a framework for a comprehensive counter-terrorism action. This includes a number of political commitments as well as concrete measures on strengthening political support, capacity-building, addressing gaps and threats, fostering international cooperation and protecting human rights.

3. To facilitate better information sharing among OSCE participating States and relevant international, regional and specialized organizations, OSCE has established its Counter-Terrorism Network, a newsletter which acts as a conduit for sharing assistance information and training opportunities, aimed at helping to identify, overlap and address outstanding counter-terrorism assistance needs. Counter-terrorism news from the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), the Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Task Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism are regularly circulated through the Network. The OSCE structures and institutions are actively engaged in implementing each of the four pillars outlined in the Strategy.

4. With regard to the activities of the OSCE secretariat, the Action against Terrorism Unit coordinates OSCE counter-terrorism activities and is the focal point for international cooperation in this area.

5. OSCE promotes the international legal framework against terrorism in line with relevant OSCE commitments with its partners, most recently the Athens (2009) ministerial decision, which called on "OSCE participating States to consider becoming party to the following 2005 instruments: Amendment to the Convention

on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

6. The Action against Terrorism Unit, in close cooperation with UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, has been promoting the ratification and legislative implementation of all universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols. In cooperation with UNODC, upon request, technical assistance is provided to participating States in enhancing their capabilities to review existing legislation or drafting new legislation necessary to ratify and implement the universal anti-terrorism instruments. Since 2005, in partnership with UNODC, OSCE has organized 13 events promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

7. The OSCE travel document security programme facilitates multifaceted, target-oriented assistance across the entire spectrum of travel and identity document security. The OSCE offers an integrated international platform for implementation of international travel document security standards, in particular those of long-standing partners such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), INTERPOL, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The objectives of the programme are to: upgrade technological security features of travel documents; implement the ICAO Minimum Security Standards for Handling and Issuance of Machine-Readable Passports and other Travel Documents; enhance capacities and improve cross-border cooperation in detecting and preventing the use of fraudulent and counterfeit travel documents; and reduce the possibility of such loss and stolen passports being used for terrorist and other criminal purposes by implementing the commitment to report lost and stolen travel documents to INTERPOL and facilitating real-time use of INTERPOL databases by first-line border control and other law enforcement officers. In implementing the OSCE ministerial decision, the Action against Terrorism Unit organized an OSCE workshop in Vienna, in May 2010, on promoting the ICAO "public key directory". The directory is a single multilateral technical platform that allows border controls to verify the authenticity of biometric and biographical data stored on the chips of e-passports. From the latest figures by ICAO, it is estimated that 54 OSCE participating and partner States are now issuing e-passports.

8. OSCE is addressing the issue of money-laundering and financing of terrorism with its main international partners, with whom the OSCE Office of the Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Affairs has developed a range of national and regional activities aimed at combating this issue using a two-phased approach. The first phase constitutes an exercise in awareness-raising and needs-assessment; the second phase aims to develop and strengthen the legal framework, assist in its implementation and conduct capacity-building with specific training elements. Regional activities aimed at both capacity-building and improving regional cooperation were also organized.

9. In the area of transport security, OSCE cooperates with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of standards to secure and facilitate global trade. The Action against Terrorism Unit has sponsored three national workshops on the WCO Framework and is raising awareness among the authorities of participating States about the vulnerability of container shipments to terrorist attacks and facilitated information exchange on fast-moving developments related to

international efforts to improve container security. At the subregional level, OSCE organized a workshop on an integrated approach to supply chain security for the Mediterranean region in December 2009, in Malta, in line with the OSCE mandate to serve as a platform for coordination for the development and application of an integrated approach to supply chain security.

10. OSCE has also addressed the issue of counter-incitement to commit terrorist acts and has organized four organization-wide events on combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, a topic which constitutes an integral part of the OSCE effort to address the violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. In this regard, the Ministerial Council in its decision adopted in Helsinki in 2008, called upon participating States to make use of the OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their respective countries. In October 2008, OSCE organized a workshop to better identify the steps in the process of countering radicalization leading to terrorism and the appropriate responses. The OSCE Madrid Ministerial statement on supporting the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy recommended that the Permanent Council consider how OSCE can contribute to the development of a better understanding of the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism through the sharing of national practices. OSCE has proposed holding a subregional seminar in Central Asia and plans to develop a number of events focusing on the role of women in the radicalization process as well as their involvement in terrorism.

11. The organization considers public-private partnerships to be essential for countering terrorism in many areas and has organized a number of events aimed at further exploring the potential for such cooperation as well as facilitating public-private dialogue and showcasing concrete good practices. In addition, OSCE has promoted public-private partnerships at the national level, and it continues to support the work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets. The Action against Terrorism Unit has also been striving to mainstream the promotion of public-private partnerships in a number of its activities in February 2010, the Action against Terrorism Unit organized a "Public-Private Expert Workshop on Protecting Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks", with a view to raising awareness, facilitating the exchange of information and good practices and promoting multi-stakeholder cooperation.

12. The OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit supports policing in all participating States as part of the rule of law, providing assistance in police capacity- and institution-building and improving police performance with the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems. The Unit recently addressed regional criminal cooperation in tracing and confiscating of criminal assets. Both the Strategic Police Matters Unit and the Action against Terrorism Unit have organized three meetings, the most recent one being the Police Experts Meeting in October 2008.

13. The mandate and activities of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights are focused, inter alia, on ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. The principal institution of OSCE tasked with assisting participating States in implementing their

human dimension commitments, and thereby enhancing security in the region, is the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Subsequent OSCE documents have placed particular importance on the need to respect international law and, in particular, international human rights while combating terrorism. The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (2001) aimed at establishing a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States, and the organization as a whole, to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law. Similarly, the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2002) emphasized the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law. In accordance with the Bucharest Plan of Action and subsequent documents, the Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights offers a package of activities on preventing and combating terrorism through strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law and respect for human rights in the OSCE region as a whole. The programme offers OSCE-wide projects as well as specific projects to better understand and address specific national challenges, for example, in the framework of prevention of radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism, the Office organized meetings on understanding how counter-terrorism measures and human rights protections interact to contribute to or counteract radicalization leading to violent extremism or terrorism; and the Office has also organized technical workshops on solidarity with victims of terrorism in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Council of Europe and the European Commission to exchange experiences in this area. Workshops and working-level meetings have also been held with non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives on their role in the prevention of terrorism. The Office monitors counter-terrorism practices for conformity with international human rights standards and continues to update its online legislative database containing legislation of the OSCE participating States pertaining to human dimension issues, including those related to combating terrorism (see www.legislationonline.org).

14. The OSCE representative on the freedom of the media has been tasked with monitoring the drafting of legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such laws are consistent with commitments regarding freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

On the measures of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to tackle the issues of connection between counter-terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

1. On its counter-terrorism agenda, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has continuously focused its attention on the issues of effective counteraction against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the potential perpetration of terrorist acts at nuclear facilities.

2. Under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations, the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization are actively involved in the process of counter-terrorism cooperation and the implementation of United

Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

3. Declarations signed at the summits of leaders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization note that it consistently stands up for reinforcement of the strategic stability and international regimes on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

4. In counter-terrorism cooperation, the member States of the organization have taken measures aimed at preventing acts of nuclear and radiation terrorism and have provided information for search operations targeting radical individuals and organized criminal groups.

5. Considering the significance and need to focus on the root causes of the use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists, this task is being carried out by the regional counter-terrorism structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, within the framework of the programmes of cooperation of the member States on fighting terrorism, separatism and extremism for 2007-2009 and 2010-2012, as well as in line with the annual working plans of the Executive Committee of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure. As regards fulfilment of the aforementioned programmes and plans, measures are being implemented to further strengthen and improve the universal legal base for fighting this kind of terrorism, as well as for the adoption of a practical approach towards counter-terrorism cooperation among the member States of the organization.

6. The protected databank of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure is being used, and actively updated, with the aim of ensuring effective information-sharing among the competent agencies of the member States in the field of fighting terrorism, separatism and extremism, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

7. In 2008, the member States signed an agreement in the field of combating the illegal circulation of arms, ammunition and explosives, which contains a detailed mechanism to implement measures to disclose, prevent and track down criminal activities, as well as the illegal transnational circulation of components of weapons of mass destruction.

8. Sharing of information and experience in organizing joint search operations is being conducted with the aim of fulfilling these tasks.

9. Every year member States carry out mutilateral counter-terrorism exercises, some aimed at counteracting potential acts of nuclear terrorism. For example, the competent services and the Institute of Nuclear Physics of Kazakhstan conducted an international operation and tactics exercise (Atom-anti-terror-2008) as part of an international programme "Global Initiative on Combating Acts of Nuclear Terrorism".

10. The competent services of member States represented at the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Counter-terrorism Centre have carried out a range of concerted interdepartmental activities and special operations aimed at disclosing and tracking down terrorist crimes, trafficking in arms, ammunition, virulent, poisonous, toxic, radioactive and explosive substances and the illegal production and circulation of components of weapons of mass destruction.

11. Through their respective mechanisms, member States share information on their experience in conducting joint special border operations aimed at neutralizing terrorist threats and combating transnational trafficking of weapons of mass destruction.

12. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council have been considering signing a memorandum of understanding. Joint activities, within the framework of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on interaction in the field of counter-terrorism, and joint measures, based on the outcome of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, are being discussed. Agreements have been reached on conducting coordination over the issues of sharing information, staging counter-terrorism exercises, conferences and seminars on the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

13. In compliance with the joint declaration on cooperation between the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Secretariat, signed by the Secretaries-General of both organizations on 5 April 2010 in Tashkent, the Executive Committee intends to submit a list of joint activities for consideration.

14. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure Executive Committee has held meetings with programme coordinators from the Counter-terrorism Unit of the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and from OSCE-sponsored projects in Uzbekistan. On the invitation of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, representatives of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure Executive Committee have taken part in a series of international seminars and conferences on the issue of combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction staged by the OSCE counter-terrorism programme.

15. In accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the ASEAN secretariats, signed on 21 April 2005, the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure Executive Committee has initiated proposals to establish cooperation with the permanent bodies of ASEAN and has invited representatives of its secretariat and counter-terrorism centre to participate in its summits and activities. The Director of the Executive Committee of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure is considering paying a visit to ASEAN in Jakarta.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Secretariat

1. Since the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Secretariat (SAARC) are to be "desirous of promoting peace, stability and progress in the region", the activities, policies and strategies of SAARC necessarily revolve around these principles. At various SAARC summits, Heads of State or Government have reiterated the fact that concerted efforts have to be taken by Member States to combat terrorism as it affects the security and stability of SAARC member States.

2. The thirty-first session of the Council of Ministers, (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 27 and 28 February 2009) adopted a "SAARC Ministerial Declaration on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism". At the thirty-seventh session of the Standing Committee (Bhutan, 25 and 26 April 2010), the Committee welcomed the offer of India to host the High-level Group of Eminent Experts to Strengthen SAARC

Anti-Terrorism Mechanism, as recommended in the SAARC Ministerial Declaration in Combating Terrorism. The Standing Committee further agreed to develop and adopt a symbol representing the unity among SAARC members in their fight against terrorism, which was approved at the thirty-seventh session of the Standing Committee (Thimphu, 25 and 26 April 2010), which also decided to observe 2 October each year as the SAARC Day of Non-Violence. The thirty-second session of the Council of Ministers (Thimphu, 27 April 2010) endorsed the proposal from the leader of the delegation of Maldives to include "Maritime security and piracy" in the work of the mechanism.

3. At the sixteenth SAARC summit (Thimphu, 28 and 29 April 2010), Heads of State or Government strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and expressed deep concern over the threat which terrorism continues to pose to peace, security and economic stability of the South Asian region. They reiterated their firm resolve to root out terrorism and recalled the Ministerial Declaration on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism adopted at the thirty-first session of the Council of Ministers in Colombo. They emphasized that the linkages between terrorism, illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substance, illegal trafficking of persons and firearms all continue to remain a matter of serious concern, and reiterated their commitment to address these problems in a comprehensive manner. The leaders emphasized the need to strengthen regional cooperation to fight terrorism and transnational organized crime; reaffirmed their commitment to implement the SAARC regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its additional protocol and the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; and re-emphasized the importance of coordinated and concerted response to combat terrorism. The leaders also recognized the value of the proposed United Nations Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, noted the progress made during the recent round of negotiations and called for an early conclusion of the Convention.

4. Representatives of the SAARC secretariat attended the United Nations regional workshop for police officers and prosecutors in South Asia on effectively countering terrorism (Dhaka, 8-10 November 2009) and the United Nations regional seminar to promote cooperation in combating illicit small arms brokering in South and Central Asia (Kathmandu, 17-19 June 2009).